SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 144— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1924. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
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NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. F. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st June	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*‖	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..		7,952
20th ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	DELTA ..		11,430
1925.			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN *	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
18th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66. & £ 62.	£ 60, & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
6th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
26th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
5th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,493
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,993
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,285
26th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

21st June.	MIRZAPORE*†		6,715
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
20th June ..	DEVASNA	Busreh via K'chi, 9 A. M.
25th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
25th ,,	BARALOR	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	13thJune	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16th ,,	28th ,,
*Tamba Maru	N. Wadi	5843	28th ,,	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17thJuly	31st ,,
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th ,,	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	510	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:- 20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	25th June	9th July
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	16th June	24th June
*Sumatra Maru	K. Saito	5750	11th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	26th July	9th Aug

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $30,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND.
Agent.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKE

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Ibadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.

The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.

Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Acting Manager,
Bombay Branch.

91 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS AND GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Bridegrooms will do well to consult us for their Wedding Garments before they place their orders elsewhere.

Wedding Dress Suit Complete from Rs. 110 to Rs. 195.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT CO. will on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions, consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th June, 1924.

BANKING.

BELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DHOBI TALAO, CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY 2.
AGENTS FOR
The world-famous Pfaff Sewing Machines:—
BRANCHES:—

Nasik	Khandwa	Hubli
Poona	Kolhapure	Dhulia
Sholapure	Sangli	Ahmedabad
Bijapure	Belgaum	&c., &c.,

Fresh consignments received periodically. Obtainable at same prices at all Depots.
No. 11 for family use
No. 31 for Dressmakers and professional tailors.

For BELL & COMPANY LIMITED, BOMBAY,
V. V. THAKUR,—*Managing Director.*

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/8-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc. "Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30% } Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.— AGENTS for every district, head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST for an old established firm. Apply Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10636

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS to sell our Mills produce on 1 per cent commission. Rs. five hundred cash security essential. PROPRIETOR, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City, Punjab.
A 19852

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for an up-country Mills. Only men of thorough experience need apply stating terms and joining time—. Box No. 320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R19933

WANTED—A SOLICITOR PARTNER and an experienced managing clerk. Apply to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10596

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—S U B - AGENTS for a business firm, dealing in Export and Import Business. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with stamp to ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R10600

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—MATCH MACHINES of German make for making splints and box veneer. Particulars with prices to be sent to Box No. 315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10627

EDUCATIONAL.

CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Princess Street, Bombay.—Expert coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Law, Banking and Typewriting. Fees reduced. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL.
M R10569

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Ideal closed CAR for the Monsoon by one of the best known American Makers. Complete in every respect including Electric Starter, five Lamps, Lucas Horn, Cushion Covers, etc., in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 307, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA19898

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SECRETS OF RATI UNVEILED.—The only book available that treats completely of personal secrets, lays down rules under sexual congress, aids in begetting children of desired sex and character, etc. It is the unparalleled of the sort. It is a clear and concise work in a frank and bold style. Per copy Rs. 3 only. Payable in advance. C. C. SHEIKHAR, Amalapuram, Godavari District.
L R10585

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED YOUR ATTENTION.—CARS overhauled, cradles for children made to order and all odd jobs undertaken. Rock bottom charges. Write to ENGINEER, BACK BAY WORKSHOPS, Colaba.
T R10687

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—STETHESCOPE, Tuesday noon, between Royal Opera Terminus and Powell Co. Write to Box No. 317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R10633

SPORTS.

WINNING HORSES AT A GLANCE—You can select out Winning Horses at a glance by a simple mathematical calculation. No tipster or past history of any horse need be consulted. Full instruction Rs. 12/8 only by V. P. P. Apply Box No. 290, Advts. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10560

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOGERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for the Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital, Radhanpur. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with free quarters. Apply sharp to the Undersigned. Applicants must state their age, caste, qualifications and experience of the Department. Preference will be given first to the applicants possessing L.R.C.P. Certificate.

DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.

Dewan's Office,
Radhanpur, 7th June, 1924.
19882

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ILLUMINATED ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION propose to let the right of fixing "Illuminated Advertisements" on street lamp-posts in the City. Offers are, therefore, invited from parties interested for the purchase of the right alternatively for one, three or five years. The offers should clearly specify the terms as to amount of royalty proposed to be paid per lamp-post per mensem. In the alternative offers for the payment of a lump sum per year will be considered.

The offers should be enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and superscribed "Offers for the purchase of the right to display illuminated advertisements" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant of the Municipality accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 on THURSDAY, the 3rd of July, 1924, before 1 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

Any further information, that may be required, will be furnished by the Undersigned, on application, at this office.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. MAUGHAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th June, 1924.
C19932

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES to prepare candidates for Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination will be started at the above College from 20th June, 1924. Intending candidates possessing the required qualifications should see the PRINCIPAL immediately. The course extends over two years. Fees (to be paid in advance) Rs. 50 per term. Classes are held between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m.
C19922

PROSPECTS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES IN BHOPAL C. I.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Bhopal is a Railway Junction, situated half-way between Bombay and Delhi, two important industrial centres. It occupies a central position in Central India and is surrounded by a number of other thriving Indian States. The State of which Bhopal is the Capital is traversed by several good pucca roads, already in existence or under construction.

The chief raw materials in which extensive business could be done on this side are:—Cotton, grain, oil seeds. As regards the minerals, extensive and excellent limestone, suitable for lime-burning and cement manufacture, Beauxite, Mica, iron ore, coloured clays, suitable for making paints and distempers, and sandstones of excellent quality are the chief resources of Bhopal. Favourable conditions for starting Oil Mills, Flour Mills, Glass Cement, Lime Kilns and Pottery Works exist here. Besides, suitable rights for Hydro-Electric Power Schemes are available.

The Bhopal Darbar is willing to give concessions and every possible help to enterprising Capitalists, who wish to come here as pioneers to develop the commerce and industries of the State. There being no similar factories in the adjoining territories in Central India, there are bright prospects for an enterprise in any of the above directions leading to immense profits.

Persons interested, please communicate with the undersigned.

DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Bhopal Govt.,
Bhopal, C. I.
C19825

TENDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, No. I, Housing and Materials Division, invites sealed tenders on F-2 Form for the following work:—

"PURCHASE AND DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS AND COMPOUND WALL ON THE DADAR DISTILLERY SITE."

2. Tender forms will, on payment of Rs. 5, be issued to intending purchasers by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. I, Matunga. Any other information necessary can also be had from the same officer on any working day during office hours. Tenders will be received on the 4th day of July, 1924 up to 1 o'clock (Standard Time.)

J. R. COLABAWALLA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Housing District No. I.
C19930

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between my client Mr. RAJANBHOY MEHERALI and Mr. EBRAHIM MANJI, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Bombay and East Africa under the style or firm of Messrs. Rajanbhoy Meherali, has this day been DISSOLVED on the 7th day of June, 1924, by mutual consent. All debts done or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by Mr. Rajanbhoy Meherali.

M. A. DOTIVALA,
Vakil for Mr. Rajanbhoy Meherali.
C19926

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite, the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions, consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. B. J. H. Somake, administrator of the Estate of the late Mrs. C.C. Polacek, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 39 Watson's Annex, Apollo Bunder house-hold furniture, rich plated ware, almyrahs, bedsteads, linen and crockery etc.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English brougham
1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES GLASSWARE.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. M. Choonilal and Co., for not taking delivery of the above cases of glassware from the Bank's godown and for default of the payment of the rent and charges.

Mark—R. 5717—J. B. Co. No. 2603/22—2673/82.

30 cases glassware (coloured).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 19th June 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24972.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 GROSS AUSTRIAN BUTTONS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from India Import and Export Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentor, Ahmadally Kikabhai Sutarvala, at their Rooms No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

1 case black coloured buttons Austrian, 500 gross.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1924.

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH
SHELL SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES.

THESE ARE
THE LATEST, THE NEATEST,
THE BEST,
THE MOST COMFORTABLE
EYE-WEAR.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA
Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's } & { 219, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Awarded several Gold medals for superb craftsmanship.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA. SANDHURST ROAD,
TO-NIGHT.
Ruth Roland
IN
PATHE'S LATEST AND GREATEST SERIAL
Haunted Valley
PRODUCED TO SUIT YOUR TASTE ! BUILT TO THRILL YOU ! PACKED WITH PERIL.
A MADE-TO-ORDER MYSTERY MELO-DRAMA TO HOLD YOU SPELL BOUND. SEE IT !
ALSO A PAUL PARROTT COMEDY "POST NO BILLS."
Time : Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holidays 3-30 p. m.
Popular Prices.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
With BETTY BLYTHE.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THE LOVE FLOWER"
With RICHARD BARTHELMESS.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
With WILLIAM FARNUM.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
PRESENTS
TODAY AND THIS WEEK.
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co's.
NEW PRODUCTION
SUND--AND--UPSUND
A most attractive Story from the Mahabharat produced in the latest style.
TIME-RATES—AS USUAL.

Bombay's Premier Palatial and Popular
NOVELTY
CINEMA PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Special for Vat-Savitri
Kohinoor's Religious Photo-play
SUKANYA
SAVITRI
To-Night at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
NEXT WEEK 'BAL SHRINGI',

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Production
'SHRI KRISHNA—SUDAMA"
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
" VISMI—SADI "
Daily :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Extra Shows at 3-30 p. m. Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years
Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali
Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
Saturday Night and Sunday Noon
New Novel Exciting Social Play !
EKAHI PAISA
In Hindi Language
(By the author of 'Punjab Mail')
Plan open at the Theatre. Book your Seats early to save disappointment.
Proprietor: G. B. BHATE.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona :—Laxmi-Vilas Theatre.
Saturday 21st June 1924.
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Sunday 22 nd June 1924. at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
MANAPAMAN.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

Straight and Smooth
is the road, for those who deal with the Advance Motor Co., New Queen's Road, Bombay, in connection with General Supplies for their Motor Cars.
TRIAL SOLICITED !

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT PLEADERS.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION RULE DISCHARGED.

The Government Pleader
V/s.
Mr. Noronha and others.

Before the Acting C.J. Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Fawcett.

In this case a rule had been issued by the High Court under its disciplinary jurisdiction. The rule was heard by their Lordships on Monday last and the judgment was delivered yesterday.

The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

The Chief Justice after stating the facts of this case observed:—

"These proceedings have been initiated practically on the strength of the notice which I have already mentioned. There is no other evidence in the case in support of the application. The question is whether the notice necessarily or naturally bears the interpretation which has been sought to be placed upon it, namely that it is calculated to foment litigation, and to prejudice the interests of the Company. In the absence of any indication as to the nature of any further steps taken or to be taken in pursuance of this notice, it is not reasonable, in my opinion, to read this notice as bearing the interpretation put upon it by the Tata Power Co. It is possible that if the defendants make a common cause they may proceed further and take a wrong step, or that the opponents might advise them to take a wrong step. But unless there be some indication that the object of the notice was wrongful in any sense, it cannot be reasonably inferred from the terms of the notice that the object was unlawful or improper. The terms of the notice are perfectly consistent, in my opinion, with the desire of the opponents to bring together defendants, who may have a common defence, to make a common cause and to arrange for a proper presentation of the case in a particular suit. I do not see any need on the record of this case to attribute any such improper intention to the opponents from the terms of the notice as is suggested in the application of the Tata Power Company, nor do I think that it would be reasonable to hold that the effect of such a notice would be to induce the defendants to make a common cause in any improper manner. It is perfectly open to the defendants in any suits in which any common questions may be involved to associate together in order that their common defence may be, from their point of view, effectively put and it is equally open to their pleaders to attempt to bring them together for that purpose. Unless one is inclined to be unduly suspicious, I do not see how the terms of this notice can be read as suggesting any purpose other than the perfectly legitimate one of getting the defendants who may be interested in these companion suits to do what may be necessary for the purpose of putting their case before the Court. The suggestion that it is an invitation to make false defences does not appear to me to be justified under the circumstances. At least in some of the suits the defences had already been stated to the Company, I am, therefore, of opinion that on the terms of this notice no sufficient cause is shown for any action under our disciplinary action.

I may also add that I see no reason for not accepting the statement of Mr. Noronha in paragraph 6 of his affidavit from which it would appear that his object was to get the defendants together if possible to engage a counsel who would represent the case to the satisfaction of the defendants concerned. It has been suggested before us that though there may be nothing improper in the defendants acting together and arranging to put their common defence in a particular suit, or in their Pleaders trying to make the necessary arrangements for that purpose, the method adopted in this case was not proper, and that the pleaders concerned should not have lent themselves to the publication of such a notice. As regards the method adopted for the purpose of securing the necessary co-operation among the defendants it may not necessarily be the best method; I do not desire to be understood as approving of thus putting up a notice in the Pleaders' room and of taking a hurried action on the strength of newspaper reports of a judgment, without waiting to see the full text of the judgment. All that we are concerned with is whether there is anything in the method followed by the opponents, which calls for any action under our disciplinary jurisdiction. I am satisfied that there is no sufficient cause for any such action.

I may add a word with reference to the case of opponents Nos. 2 and 6, who it is stated before us were not concerned in any of the pending suits. The learned Government Pleader has not sought to differentiate the case of these two opponents in any sense from the case of the other opponents, on that ground in the petition and in the argument before us he has acquiesced in the position, and in my opinion rightly, that the case against them would stand on the same footing as that against the other opponents. The notice in terms refers to the defendants in the suits, and it is common ground that some suits had still to be filed. It is quite likely that these two opponents may have been interested on behalf of some parties against whom similar suits may be imminent and may have therefore agreed to accept the proposal in the notice.

I would, therefore, discharge the rule. We make no order as to costs."

Justice Fawcett observed:—

"The notice out of which this case has arisen is in my opinion open to objection as tending to suggest that defendants sued by the Tata Power Co., for recovery of calls due in respect of their shares should take advantage of Mr. Justice Pratt's judgment and raise the same defence that Bansidhar Durgadutt had done. The precis of the judgment on which this notice was based, itself mentions that the defence was based on a "loophole" discovered by defendant's Calcutta Attorneys; and the full judgment says that the defendant was obviously seeking for an excuse to avoid payment "before this discovery was made, and that the public were clamouring for shares prior to the issue of the Prospectus, which was at the time of the post-war boom in 1919. On the facts found in that case it is reasonable to infer that most of the applicants who then took up shares did so mainly on what Pratt J. calls "the credit then attaching to the house of Tata" and the hope of probable profits from a rise in the value of the shares. To suggest to a shareholder of that kind that he should set up the defence that he was induced to take his shares by the misrepresentation contained in the Prospectus is one that in my opinion must be chosen as improper conduct on the part of a legal adviser. It is a suggestion as to a question of fact viz., the defendants' motives in applying for shares and clearly might lead to perjury.

It is true that the notice as to Pratt J.'s finding as to misrepresentation will be of assistance not to all defendants, but to 'defendants' who applied for shares after the issue of and relying on the said prospectus. That is no doubt a limitation which is in favour of the case set up by the opponents, but commonsense and ordinary experience tell one that the suggestion would also operate on the minds of defendants, who did not fall within that limited class, and their pleaders. The principle applied that every man is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own act.

It is to be noted that the notice is addressed not only to pleaders but to parties sued by the Tata Power Co., Ltd., and the Association proposed is not confined to Pleaders but is to embrace persons interested. It cannot properly be limited to defendants through their pleaders as the opponents' affidavit suggests.

In the circumstances I think that the Tata Power Co., was reasonably entitled to take objection to its terms and that a notice of this kind is undesirable, and improper. As stated by Lord Shaw (In re a Vakil (1912) 23 Mad L.J. 11 cited in I.L.R. 49 Cal. 732 at 6. 813 a pleader's paramount duty is to co-operate with the Court in the orderly and pure administration of justice. This notice clearly tended against such purity. I agree with my learned brother that it is quite legitimate for defendants in suits, in which common questions are involved to combine together to put forward a common defence effectively and for their pleaders to try and bring them together for that purpose. But in my opinion this notice goes beyond that and tends to suggest false defences by defendants who might not otherwise have thought of setting them up. That it had a wider effect than merely bringing together the Pleaders of defendants who had already set up this defence or who might legitimately set up that defence is sufficiently shown by the fact that two of this signatories were pleaders who were not concerned in any pending suit between the Company, and its shareholders; and they do not in their affidavit allege that they were interested on behalf of any persons against whom suits might be filed by the Company.

But I think that in the circumstances no further desciplinary action is called for. The enquiry before the Chief Judge and us has sufficiently punished those opponents and the knowledge of the liabilities thus incurred by them is likely to check any similar action. I accordingly agree with my learned brother that the rule should be discharged with costs."

CAUSE LIST,

(THURSDAY, June 19.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN. ...

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

570-21—Dubash and Co., Manecklal Gulabchand v Jivraj Nanalmal and Co., Soonderdas and Co.
S C Ct 1204/12855-21—Dullas and Co, S Meher Bux v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.
2097-21—Pandia and Co., Devsi Horpal v J D Dholandas and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.
3103-21—Madhavji and Co. N H Moos v Shamji Anandji, Vachha and Co.
4176-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir Cursetji Ghadialy v. Jamshed Boman Irani and anr, Dubash and Co.
4149-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen v Badridas Hanumandas, Tyabji D and Co.
4245-21—Payne and Co, Sha Sarabhoy Surajmal and Co. v Sakalchand Khemchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1699-22—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ebrahimji and Co. v Gulam Husein Meherally, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

5271-22—Sabnis G and S. Vinayak Laxman Bhave v Abdulla Jusub Cassum Haji Mitha.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

110-20—Bhaichanker K and G, Hargowandas Ranchoddas v Ratanji Kanji, Mulla and M.
144-20— Do. Do. Do. Do.
SHORT CAUSES.
275-24—Mulji Th. and Co, Erechshaw Kaikhasru Cana v Framji Manecki Mehta, Khandwalla and Ch.
3523-22—Daphtary F and D, William Erskine Mawhood and others v K D and Bros and another, Mulla and M, Mehta L and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
726-20—Daphtary F and D, Doongersy Ravji and Co., Zohara Begum widow, Payne and Co.
1368-20—Payne and Co., S Nahamira Seichirs v Messrs Dharsi Nanji and Co, Daphtary F and D.
3284-19—Kanga and Co. Amratlal Liladhar v. Laxmibai widow and others, Captain and V.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4322-23—Captain and V, Khatri Dada Karim and ors v Sh Chunilal Mohanlal and ors.
4752-23—Jamshedji R and D, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and ors v Noormahomed Alimahomed, Khanderao L and M.
4868-23—Madhowji and Co, The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd v Pragji Gopal Bhatt and ors, S N Nanavaty and Co.
246-24—Khandwalla and C, Mathuradas Vishram and anr v Khimchand Maganlal, Mulji Th and Co.
632-24—Amarchand and M, Hargowandas Manchand and anr v Gulabchand Amichand and ors, Unwalla P and P.
702-24—Payne and Co, Abdulhusein Gulam Husein Bandukwalla v Shamji Dhanji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowji and Co.
681-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hamabai Jehangir Mehta v Nensi Haridas.
336-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Nitsing Dwarkadas.
432-24—Mehta L and Co, Deochand Kalianji v. Becharlal Gandulal and others, Ramanlal and H.
471-24—Amin and D, Nomanbhai Abdealli v. Jamnadas Parbhudas and Co. and others.
672-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v D V Dharap.
896-24—Daphtary F and D, Narayen Purshotamji Rele and another v Dattatraya Balkrishna Achrekar.
926-24—Ferreira and V, Govindas Tulsidas v Liladhar Madavji.
3811-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj and another v Charandas Chaturbhuj and another, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.
791-24—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Deochand v Vishnoo Gopal Ablekar and others, Thakoredas and D.
5215-23—Jamsedji R and D, Aishabai widow v Gulam Husein Mavji Khoja.
4702-22—Payne and Co, Haji Mahomed Sadak Shustry v Esufally Mirsaji and others.
3464-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Morarji and others v Narsingrao Rane and others, Rustomji and G.
704-24—Motichand and D, Kheshavji Hirji Bhojraj and others v Devji Tukaram Bhandari, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
528-24—Shah and Co., Moolchand Hemraj v. Bomanji Muncherji and Sons.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

568-22—Mulla and M, Robert Henry Charles Ward and another, Hughes Vicaji and Co. and others, Matubhai J and M.
1363-18—Dabholker and J, Bai Yesawantbai v. Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandad and others, Chinnis K and M.
3475-19—Ferreira and V, Dinshaw J Jhavery v The Secretary of State of India in Council, J C G Bowens.
1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co., Raghavji Purshotam and others, Madhavdas Gokuldas Pasha, Mulla and M.
4817-21—Mehta L and Co., Keshavlal Punjabhai v Malchand Jekinsondas.
980/13574-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Pumjaram Jugjiwandas and others v Bhanuprasad Bhaishanker, Mehta D and L.
1968/24882-20—Craigie B and C, Keshavlal Lalluchand v Chunilal Talubhai and another, Shroff and V.
13/237-21—Tyabji D and Co, Keshavram Gordhandas Potdar v Moolraj Dowlatram, Malvi M R and Co.
531/6045-21—Manchershaw and N. Vassonji Liladhar and others, v Tarmahomed Haji Adamji and another, M B Chothia, Raghvaya N and Co.
530/6044-21— Do. Do. Do. Do.
1379/14732-21—In Person, Habib Casum v. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.
1396/14983-21—N C Dalal and Co, Velji Mulji and Co v. Rahimbux Khodabux, Dharamsy D and Co.
1455/15648-21—Mehta L and Co. Dulabhji Bhagwanji v Lakhmichand Maneckchand and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
1932/20591-21—Dharamsy D and Co., Onkerlal Girdharlal and another v Madanlal Gopalji, Thakoredas and Co.
2675/25132-21—Madhowji and Co, Bai Kaboobai, Raichand Foolchand, Motichand and D.
2990/25229-21—G B Pandya, Pasu Hardu and others v Erachsha Dadabhai, Mulla and M.
4713-21—Madhowji and Co. Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. v Chabildas Nathubhai, Purnanand C and J.
5273-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J. Burjorji and Co., Madhowji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

Re Indian Companies Act and Re. Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd (in liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G, N H Moos (Applicant) v. Frank H Spaull and ors (Respondents), Matubhai J and M, Malvi M R and Co., J P Wallace and Co., Manchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co., Craigie B and C, Thakordas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

2617—Jamshedji R and D, Mulji Haridas v. Bankeylal Gopinath and another, Jamsedji R and D,

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

3816-23—Suktamker and G, J H Trachler v. Tajbhoy and Co. Payne and Co.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

48-20—Jamsedji R and D, Naumilal Chhota and another v Hirabai widow, Shroff and V.

SHORT CAUSES.

3797-23—Dubash and Co, Nusserwanji S Engineer v Velji Dharamsi and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
4266-23—Manchershaw and N. Phiroz D Cooper vs Fatehalli Mulla Alibhay, Pocha and Co.
4310-23—Mulji R and Co, Bai Kasturbai vs Vanmalidas Lukhmidas.
2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigoin and Crotier vs. Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.
4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth, vs Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M.
4321-23—Chitnis K and M, Jamshedji Cursedji Panthaki vs Kekobad M Omrigar and another, Mohile P and G.
3772-23—Dikshit M and Co. M D Vora and Co vs. Bhimji Govindji, Purnanand C and J.
3799-23—Manchersaw and N. Phiroz D Cooper, vs Samsuddin Mulla Alibhoy, Unwalla P and P.
4356-23—Captain and V, Racholdas Gidumal and Co, Fazal Husein Momlabux and another Judah and Sons.
4234-23—Mehta L and Co, R J Mistry and Co v Sadasiv Rajaram Desai and Co, Payne and Co.
3706-23—Motichand and D, Ramchandra B Joonekar v Valchand Nanchand Shah and anr, Mohile P and G.
4117-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Anant Balwant Modak and anr, Captain and V.
4244-23—Kanga and Co, N H Moos v K R P Shroff and ors, Payne and Co.
4829-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Lakhmichand Padamsey v Bhawan Amulukh, Ferreira and V.
4361-23—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Nathalal v Ramnarayen Rajmal, Purnanand C and J.
603-24—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cawasji Dinshaw v Badrudin Ahmedji and ors, Jamshedji R and D, Merkanji K and Co.
4937-22—Khandwalla and Chh, Lalubhai Ranchoddas v Dipchand Hemraj, Shah and Co.
110-22—Craigie B and C, Danier Campbell Paten an dors v J N Singh and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.
4341-23—N C Dalal, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Thakoredas Damodar and ors, Shamrao M and H.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2407-23—Daphtary F and D, Mafatlal Gagalbhai v Karani and Co, Motichand and D, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

1042-17—Mulla and M, Haji Umer Haji Husein v M A Patheria, Mehta L and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2699-23—Motichand and D, Chotalal Kothari and Co., v Latif Gani, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSE.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1292-23—Ferreira and V, Braz A Fernandes v. Marie F C Fernandes and another, M B Chothia, Little and Co.
3327-23—Malvi M R and Co, The Century Flour Mills Ltd. v Pandurai Vinayakrao Joshi, Shroff and L.
2406-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.
310-23—Crawford B and Co, The Royal Bank of Scotland v Rahim Kasam and Son, Khanderao L and M.
1757-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Ghelabhai Vithaldas Parekh, Malvi M R and Co.
2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd. Habib Tar Mahomed, Mulla and M.
1244-23—Captain and V, Monji Velji v Joshi Khimji Lalji and others, S N Nanavati and Co.
493-23—Craigie B and C, The Asiatic Petroleom Co (India) Ltd v Allamoodin Balamiya, Divekar and B.
278-24—Manoher and Co, Madhavsing Saralyitsing v Purnanand Bindeshmar and another, Dharamsy D and Co.
3914-23—Kanga and S, Jamladut Ramshaw v K C Mehta and Co, Purnanand G and J.
681-24—Patell and E, Dayalji Madhowji v Haridas Vallabhji, Unwalla P and P.
695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally R Jethabhay and another, Thakoredas and D.
24-24—Payne and Co, The Sirdar Carbolic Gas Co Ltd. v Nowroji and Sons, Jehangir and S.
678-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jethabhai Mulji v Ratan C Rowley, Purnanand C and J.
829-24—Ramanlal and H, Shamji Monji Jhari v Bhatt Kallianji Okadhavji, N C Dalal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In Division Court No. 37.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

340-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramsarup Baldevdas and others, Hetram Jethamal.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

5510-22—Sunderdas and Co, Meghaji Vanchand v Chimnaji Gulabji and others, Vachha and Co.
4246-23—Mohile and P, Bai Laxmibai v Kisson Damji Mahtre, Mantilal and K.
5507-22—Amarchand and M, Sagarmal Nihalchand v Tejmal Manganlal and another.
4857-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Naranji Kheraj v Tulsidas Morarji, Amarchand and M.
227-23—Merwanji K and Co, Ved and Sopher v Manilal Balabhai and Co.
3691-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhognal and another, Pruthvisingh Jumatrai, Rustomji and G.
1887-24—Chubb and Co, P P Trivedi and Co v Purnanand Ratanji, Kanga ano Co.
4468-23—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v Goculdas Hemsraj and another, Dabholker and J.
4492-23—N C Dalal and Co, The Oriental Mills Ltd v Haji Mahomed Ali Mahomed, Payne and Co.
5041-23—Sukhtanker and G, J H Traschler v Abdulali Sulemanji, Amin and D.
1010-23—Matubhai J and M, Venilal Vrajbhukhandas and Co, v Pasvir Punja, Rustomji and G.
5153-23—Kanga and Co., Canji Khatau v Hansraj Tejmal, Amarchand and M, Vrajlal and Co.
506-24—Thakoredas and D, Narotam Naran and others v Narandas Jugjiwandas, Mulji Th. and Co.
127-24—Thakoredas and Co, Ramnarayen Ramnath v Baba Ramji Gandmar, Divekar and B.
620-24—Tyabji D and Co. Hargowandas Shamji v Alimahomed Kamrudin and others, Merwanji K and Co.
2472-23—Purnanand C and J. Inderchand Amarchand v Harakhchand Rupchand, Shah and C.
4290-23—Mohile P and G, Kadia Abdulla Jamal v Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj, Motichand and D.
562-24—Patell and E, Meghji Vallabhdas v Tulsidas Khimji, N C Dalal and Co.
710-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Radhabai widow and others v Karamsing Bandrabidas and others, Rele and Co., Vachha and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

525-20—Pandia and Co, Hargowandas Tulsidas v Manekbai widow and another, Shroff and L.
2822-23—Rustomji and G, M M Kohti and Co. v Ramchandra Madhooram Bhalt, Mulji Th. and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3101-21—Payne and Co, Pestonji Cowasji Chinoy v Dosabhai Pestonji Bhathena and another, Manilal and K.
3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kantilal Dulabhdas v Motichand and D.
3165-21—Do Do. M. Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.
3218-22—Tyabji D and Co, Jagmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhogilal Ranchoddas and Co. Khandwalla and Chh.
3221-21—Pandia and Co, Ramjiwan Navetia v Gopaldas Virji, Dallas and Co.
3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co. v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co. Judah and S.
3286-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroi and Co, v Abdulali Jiwanji Patni, Khandwalla and Chh.
3301-21—Vachha and Co, Shavakshaw Dinshaw Dayar v Haridas Dana, Tyabji E and Co.
3322-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zuakhabai v Ibrahim Haji Gani Karim and others, Matubhai J and M, Nanu H and Co.
3072-21—Thakoredas and Co, Henif Maulabux v Kulsum Karim and another, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chhotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chamanlal Budhardas v Shah Mohonlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.
3138-21—Maniar and Co, Jaigopal Premsagar v Premji Mulji and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
3648-21— Do. Do. —Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.
2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co. v Vallabhdas Purshotam Edgelow G W and Co.
2254-23—Khandwalla and Chh. Chaturbhuj Kallianji Thakur v Janmahomed Karim, Thakoredas and D.
2123-21—G. B Pandia Harnarayen Umedram v Jaimahomed Karim, Thakoredas & D
2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukumchand Rambhagat v Magniram Debulal, Manubhai and Co.
3086-21—Dubash and Co, Shinbux Gorakhram v Mathuradas Moonji, Mulla and M

GAMBLING LAWS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns to bring before the public a few facts, which have apparently escaped the Legislature in amending the Gambling Laws with the intention of totally suppressing the bucket-shops?

There is no doubt that at the time the Act was passed the number of bucket-shops had grown to alarming proportions, and a number of them were run by dishonest people who had no intention whatever of meeting their liabilities and whose sole idea was to fleece the poorer classes by accepting bets which ran into annas instead of Rupees. To stop this inducement to the poorer classes and thus prevent them being inveigled into the practice of gambling was, I suppose, the root idea in passing the Act. The question is whether subsequent events do not show that there were some people at the back of the agitation to pass the Act who were not actuated by such lofty ideals.

The suppression of the bucket-shops has led to a large number of people who were not previously frequentors of the race course becoming habitues of the course. Is this desirable? Of course, they tell you that betting on the race course is sport, while planking your money outside is gambling." One has only to pay a visit to the course and make one's way through the sweltering masses, especially in the 2nd and 3rd enclosures, to feel that 99 per cent. of the people there have uppermost in the mind the idea of making money: and coupled with it is the excitement of the race, the varying odds offered by the tote which easily induces the man to go on backing race after race till he finds too late at the end of the day that he has spent more money than he can afford. Now at a bucket-shop a man planked down his few rupees on a particular horse or horses and only awaited the result. There was no inducement to him to go on spending to recoup his losses, no excitement, which robbed him of judgment and the amount was limited and fixed. From a moral point of view which of the two forms of betting has a more deleterious effect on a man's character? Moreover, if the public is allowed to bet months ahead of race in England and it is not considered improper, why is it improper in India?

No sooner were the shops suppressed than the W. I. T. C. opened its third tote as a sure inducement to the poorer classes to come in and join the excitement of the race. We have seen that crowd and the class of that crowd in Bombay. Now the G. I. P. has been induced to run a 3rd class special and it will induce the working man to forsake his work on a working day and join the excitement of the race and thus swell the income of the W. I. T. C.

It may appear that I am an advocate for the bucket-shop, but nothing is further from my mind. It is my humble opinion that places of this nature should be licensed so that the proprietors would guarantee meeting their liabilities and no bet should be accepted less than Re. 5 so that the poorer classes would not be tempted to back frequently and no bets should be taken from a single person above Rs. 50 so that a middle class man may not be induced to overspend. If a man can afford to spend more than Rs. 50 a visit to the race course would not do him any harm. The Turf Club could get a revenue from the license fees and Government from taxation of the earnings.—Yours, etc.,

"PEGASUS."

(Continued from Column 6.)

cases enamel ware, 90 cases celloloid ware, 200 bales dry ginger, 45 cases cotton hosiery, 25 packages sulphur crystal, 154 bales cotton drill 30 bales cotton yarn, 39 cases matting 45 cases silk goods, 17 cases shell button, 34 cases celloloid goods, 31 cases lamp ware, 50 cases camphor, 15 cases porcelain, 24 cases hardware 60 cases stripped cotton shirting, 30 cases refined camphor, 25 bales, M sticks.

From Hongkong:—50 bundles cassia, 15 cases cotton socks, 334 bags refined sugar, 190 coils rope.

From Shanghai via Hongkong:—372 bags split betel nut, 199 bags damar baton, 15 packets Gambier, 61 bags whole betelnut 45 bags nut megs, 293 bags betel nut, 600 bags sago flour, 1043 bundles rattans, 25 cases pine apples.

From Colombo:—600 drums paint, 190 bundles roofing paper, 100 crates roofing paper, 300 cases Ind salmon, 60 cases tallow muttons, 50 cases tallow tined, 20 cases end. fruit, 20 cases Lactogen, 100 bags green tea.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 18.

S S Cracovia, Giacopello, Trieste.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.
Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy's steamer Cracovia, 2957 tons, Captain Giacopello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

June 18.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—1051 cwt linseed oil cake, Bruel and Co.; 98 bales grey wool Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 100 bales Indian cotton, Kooberdas and Sonsifi 875 bales cotton, Gill and Co.; 200 cwt cotton seed, J A Begbie and Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—80 cwt slaves of empty Hhds in shooks, Spencer and Co. Ltd. 30 cwt heads and hoops of empty Hhds. Spencer and Co. Ltd. 25 bales cotton grey yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

S S Castalia for New York:—8 bales woollen carpets, and rags, Fleming Shaw and Co. Ltd.

S S Maidera for London:—10 cases crude thymol, Thos Cook and Son; 96 bags casein, The Continental Cremery and Dairy Farm; 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.; 11 cases cardamoms, M Gurundas and Co.; 3 bales woollen carpets, A Azizullahoff 6 bales cow hides tanned, Peermohamed Hassam; 20 bundles Mer rompatry, M A Kayoom; 11 bales woollen carpets, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; 21 cases Jabalpur bristles, J A Begbie and Co. Ltd; 18 bales lamb skin, Y F A Keshani; 74 cases bristles, Hollingshurst and Co. Ltd.; 6 bales cow calf hides tanned, Ludhabhai Tharia and Sons; 16 bales cow hides tanned, Ludhabhai Tharia and Sons; 9 cases thymol, Thomas Cook and Son; 12 cwt fishmaws A G Calcuttawalla and Co. 9 bales goat and sheep skin M Laduk.

S S Naldera for Boston:—1 bale woollen carpets, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

S S Naldera for New York:—1 bale woollen carpets, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

S S Naldera for Constantinople:—11 bales woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 6 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizaloff.

S S Naldera for Marseilles:—4 cases gum Arabic, S Govindji; 25 bags gum Arabic A H Maoja; 5 cases Aloes A H Maoji.

S S City of Batavia for Liverpool:—19990 bags oil cake, N V Velmohamed; 1000 cwt myrobollam, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt. myrobollams, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd. 116 bales cotton, Aryan Khimji and Co.

S S Silian for Dunkirk:—800 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Siljan for Dundee:—30 bales twine cutting, Ralli Bros.

S S Corfe Castle for Hull:—3000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt oil cakes, Jeyram Permanand and Co.

S S Pentdow for Barcelona:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 150 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co. Ltd.; 100 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 50 bales cotton, The Bombay Company Ltd. 50 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros. Ltd.; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.; 2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Oxenfels for Rotterdam:—101 bales Manila ropes, M Somji; 60 tons tin scrap, Shaw Wallace and Co.

S S Oxenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Craeovia for Trieste:—120 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.; 550 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 3000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 6400 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.;

S S Cracovia for Venice:—220 bales cotton, M Amersey; 2000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Capo-di-Monte for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Hongkong:—150 bales cotton grey mule, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd; 31 cwt shark fins, A J Calcuttawalla and Co.; 6 cwt fish maws, A J Calcuttawalla and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—2 bundles fox skins, K B H Karimbaksh; 39 bales cotton, G V Banke and Sons; 1100 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co. 5 bales fox skin, H A Ebrahimoji; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, G V Banke; 200 bales cotton, N Fatehalli.

S S Argon Maru for Moji:—52 tons Pig iron, M B Kaisha Ltd;

S S Argon Maru for Osaka:—460 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.;

S S Argon Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.; 200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.; 300 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co. Ltd.; 42 bales cotton, All Bros.; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—10 packages Aniline Dye colour, 700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 400 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Hakodate Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Hakodate Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Hakodate Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shnghai:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 18.

S S Meerkerk from Hamburg. Agents E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.:—16 cases paper, 490 bales paper, 249 cases German beer, 410 cases beer, 25 cases slates, 16 cases padlocks 270 bales writing paper, 23 bales pasking paper, 50 bales news printing paper, 20 cases expert beer, 18 cases cottons.

From Antwerp:—100 crats Glazed wall tiles, 37 cases pharma. products, 50 cases asbestos cement sheet, 75 crates asbestos cement sheet, 240 cask china clay, 75 cases eware tiles, 115 crates eware tiles, 70 cases playing cards, 200 bundles soft y. metal sheet, 12 cases paper, 18 cases earthenware, 25 cases glue, 150 cases Naphtaline balls, 100 bags eware tile scrapps.

From Rotterdam:—100 bales Dutch farina, 25 Red c/s Gin, 413 cases dry aniline dyes, 22 cask dry aniline dyes, 100 cases condensed milk, 662 kegs superior white paint, 590 bags farina, 550 D/bags Farina, 185 cases cheese, 14 cases Eau de Cologne, 115 bales Dutch straw board, 40 bags quell starch, 235 cases white schnapps, 115 bales straw board, 107 cases hard ware 44 cases cottons, 13 cases solid medicines, 235 cases beer, 60 cases oil varnish, 28 cases velvet, 29 cases silk with cotton, 50 cases salad oil, 36 bags corks 61 bales glazed account book paper, 189 bales paper, 196 bales printing paper 90 bales writing paper, 460 D/bags rivets, 50 D/bags Dextrine, 122 D/bags sulphate of ammonia 104 cask sulphate of ammonia, 1332 bags dogs pike, 47 cases umbrella hardware, 100 cask barium nitrate, 140 D/s sodium sulphide 50 Tron D's beer.

From Karachi:—201 bags googar; 450 bags Rawa wheat flour, 76 cases dry fish, 314 bdles dry fish.

S S Nagato Maru from Nagaya. Agents N Y Kaisha:—271 cases porcelain, 85 bales cotton yarn 65 bales grey shirting.

From Osaka:—817 bales cotton yarn, 50 bales grey cotton shirting 374 bales grey cotton sheeting 50 bales grey cotton drill, 50 bales cotton drill, 300 cases safety matches 10 cases sulphite matches, 15 cases red shirting, 22 cases lead whistles, 34 cases cotton drawers, 50 bales shirting, 50 bales sheeting.

From Tokyo via Osaka:—40 cases confectionary.

From Moji:—10 cases vegetable wax.

From Kobe:—100 cases safety matches, 75

(Continued in Column 5.)

RHEUMATISM
CAN BE CONQUERED
By The Tonic Method Of
Treatment Through The Blood.

No matter how long you have had rheumatism, no matter how severe it may be, there is no need for despair. Many of the worst cases of rheumatism have been cured after all other methods have failed by tonic treatment through the blood.

To supply this treatment nothing is better than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for these Pills purify and enrich the blood, make new good blood that refreshes pain-laden jaded muscles, relieves aching stiff joints, and puts ease and renewed power into tortured backs and limbs.

It is because they are of exceptional merit as a blood tonic that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been accorded grateful thanks by almost numberless former sufferers whom they have rescued from the agonies of rheumatism in all parts of the world during the past five and thirty years.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying T T /15 3/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 520
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 580
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 570

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 133½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 128½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.32-1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 80.20
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.46
London—Brussels Frcs. 80.80
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks —

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Uncertain but steady.

	London, June 17.	
Tele. Transfers	£ 1/5 1/32	Quit.
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—6	Firm
Bar Silver Spot	£ 34 7/8	Quite.

	London, June 17.
Rentes 3 per cent. ..	53 1/4Ex, Dvd,
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8
„ „ 2 months hence ..	34 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 3/8

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 18. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/16
Fcs. Demand	520
American Dollars	229
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	237
Japan	134
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

	London, June 17.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	2—15/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 3/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/4
„ 5 per cent Rentes ..	28 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, June 17.
Stockholm	16.26
Christiania	32.03
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	24.46
Belgium	..
Athens	..
Prague	146.87

	London, June 17.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	80.30
„ Germany ..	18,165,000,000.000
„ Italy	99.50

	New York, June 17,
Demand Bills	432.00

Exchange on Continental Centres Middle quotations :—

Belgium	90.12
Athens	247.50

BULLION.

Bombay, June 18.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/8/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/8/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/10
Bar silver ready, Rs. 83/10
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/10
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 83.

London, June 17.

Bar gold ready, s. 95/6
Silver ready, d. 34/14
Silver forward, d. 34/12
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, small business, America sold.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, June 17.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 89 3/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	£ 92 3/4+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101 7/16+1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/2—
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	47—
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	66 5/8
(Sterling Loan)	
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	57 3/4+3/8

	London, June 17
Conversion Loan	£ 78 7/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£101 3/4 x. D.
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114 1/2

GOLD.

Bombay, June 18.

Ready—25—8—9

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	25-8-0	25—8—9		25—8—9
Asad	25-9-3	25—10—3		25—10—3

Teji Mandi :—
Jeth — Gine Rani 16-1-3
Asad 0—4—0 — Gine King 16-2-0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 18.

Ready :—82—11—0.

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	82-9-0	82-11-0		82—11—0
Asad	83-0-0	83-1-0		83—1—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth
Asad 1—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 18.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8
3 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/3
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/11
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/-
5 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78/-
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/-

SHARES.

Market closed firm. The following are the closing rates :—

	London, June 17.
Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£ 19 15/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 132
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern „	£ 6 3/16
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 13

BANKS.

Imperial 1435, India 81, Central Bank, 25, and Eastern Bank 85xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ak. Advance 395, Bombay Cotton 480, Bombay Dyeing 726/4, Bradbury 440, Century 372/8, Cent. India 506/4, Colaba Land 197/8, Coorla 155, Crescent 237/8, Dawn 540xd., Edw. Sassoon 180xd., Elphinstone 32/8, Fazulbhoy 897/8, Finlay 540, F. Petit 1100n., Globe 42/8, Gokak 100, Ind. Bleaching 195xd., Ind. Malwa 383/12, Jamshed Mfg. 145, Kastoorchand 162/8, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1050, Luxmi Cotton 4660xd., Madhowji 263/12, M. Petit 2750, Morarji 2450, New Great 342/8, New City 270, Prbani 307/8, Pearls 527/8, Phoenix 480xd., Shapurji 192/8, Simplex 221/4 Standard 1300, Swan 800, Swadeshi 580, Tata Mill 180 and Vishnu Cotton 1675xd.

MISCELLANOUS.

Alcock 180xd., B. Burma 315, B. Burma N.J. 68/12pr., Bt. Burma Pet 5/5, Bombay Tramway 97/8, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 11/4xd. Katni Ord. 75, Katni Defd. 197/8, New India 16/8, Tata Iron Ord. 22/8, Tata Iron Defd. 71/4, Shivrajpur 38/8, Tata Hydro 790, and Scindia Steam 6/2.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 18

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th June, 1924.

Cotton	4,173	Bales
Wheat	24,584	Owts
Linseed	11,058	„
Rapeseed etc	1474	„
Gingellyseed	796	„
Peppyseed	455	„
Groundnuts	393	„
Castorseed	3,315	„
Rice	3,196	„
Myrabollams	1,488	„
Cottonseed	1,391	„
Mowrasced	Nil	
Gram	676	„
Juwar	2,244	„
Masur	Nil	
Barley	2,063	„
Bajri	4,106	„
Coal	1872	Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, June 18,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Elphinstone	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	9
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb ..	1	7	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth X Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
entury (Bugle) per lb	1	6	3
Pelawan	1	5	6
Chula	1	5	6
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	9	9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	6
Dhooties 10 yards —			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	9
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per pece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl	7	3	0
Hindustan per piece	7	2	0
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	7	14	6
Bombay United per piece ..	7	14	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	6	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

June 18.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 22 points in old crops and 16 to 21 points in New crops in New York futures. The market decline on scattered long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 11 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugar have received the following cable dated 17th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. :—

"Quiet market. Easier on Southern selling. Weather favourable."

Owing to the more favourable weather conditions in America and the setting in of the monsoon here, there is at the moment decidedly an easier feeling in evidence. Whilst we fully realize that any improvement in the crop outlook in America may cause a further sentimental decline it is quite likely that such a depression would present a very favourable opportunity to effect purchases, and we feel confident that eventually it will pay to operate on the Bull side whenever the market is depressed.

Owing to a moderate decline in New York futures the Marwadi Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 519, i.e., Rs. 2½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. On scattered buying the prices improved to Rs. 520. At about this level Shroffs and Commission and Japanese Houses sold causing the values to give way to Rs. 518. But the market again improved to Rs. 519 on Bulls buying and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 519½ and declining Rs. 518½ advanced to Rs. 521 on buying by Marwadi Shroffs and European Exporters and closed easy at Rs. 520½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra July oened at Rs. 561 and fauching Rs. 562 closed at Rs. 561 on Shroffs selling. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 486 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at the same rate. There was very little doing in Oomras. F.G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 535/- and Rs. 438/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand for Central Provinces and Moglai descriptions was fairly good. About 3000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

		Bombay, June 18. 6-30 P.M
Fully Good Broach	April/May	520 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	536
Fully Good Bengal	Dec Janry	440
Fine Oomra	..July ..	563
Fine Oomra	..Dcer/Janry..	488

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 18.

Description, Super-Fine,	F. F.	Good-G.	F. G.	F.
M. G. Bengal and Sindh				
Punjab	575	560	545	530
M. G. Oomra No. 3	595	580	565	..
M. G. Broach	635	620	605	595
M. G. Southerns	..	615	605	595 585
M. G. Mathia	585	570	555	..
M. G. Khandesh	590	575	560	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 18.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	520
„ „ Bengal	July ..	537
„	Dec./January ..	443
Fine Oomra	July ..	561
„ „	Dec./Jan. ..	437
Good Southerns/June	..	585
„ „	Aug./Sept. ..	586

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

June 18.

New York Market, 17th June, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
28.76	July		28.72—04		28.54—22
25.95	Oct.	25.83—12	25.85—10		25.75—20
25.20	Dec.				25.04—16
24.98	Jan.				24.77—21
25.15	Mar.				24.95—20
25.16	May.				24.95—21

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.97 lowest 27.75, range .22 points. Market quiet and steady but featureless.

Liverpool Market, 17th June, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Price at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
16.71	July	16.76+05	16.72+01		16.71—
15.08	Oct.	15.17..09	15.15+07		15.18+10
14.59	Jan.	14.69+10			14.69+10
14.46	Mar.				14.57+11
14.46	May.				14.43+03
	Egyptian.				
21.30	July.				21.50+20
18.95	Nov.				19.00+05

Telegraphic market advices: 16-6-1924: Our travelling man wires from Austin, Texas "Find grasshoppers damaging spots in Central Texas, also find weevil every field where squares are forming. Think very hot weather checks weevil, but may damage tender small cotton. Conditions improving slowly." 17-6-1924: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 250,000. Light rains Amarillo (Texas) district, Montgomery (Alabama) district. Temperatures between 102 deg. and 105 deg. in Texas. Forecast: Oklahoma, Arkansas partly cloudy, all balance belt generally fair.

(2) American cross rate 4.32 1/8. Market very quiet. Some calling. Weather is favourable, but high temperature in Texas.

	Liverpool, June 17. To-day's prices.	
	July ..	16.71—
Cotton Del. Liverpool	M.U.G.O.C. Oct. ..	15.08+.10
	Jan. ..	14.69+.10
	Mar. ..	14.57+.11

COTTON.

	Liverpool, June, 10 Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	400
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	100
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans SpotQuiet.	17.50
Egtyptian F.G.F. Sakels	23.75
New York 11 a.m. ..July	28.75
(As known in Liverpool Oct.	25.85
at closing time) ..Jan.	24.89
New Orleans 10 a. . ..July	28.25
Oct.	25.07

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 17.

Months.	Today's price.
June	..
July	16.75+.04
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	15.18+.10
Nov.	..
December	..
January	14.69+.10
Feb.	....
Mar.	....
April	....
May	14.42+.11
June	....
Egyptians :—July	21.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 17.

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	17.03—
July	16.71—
August	16.23+.03
September	15.75+.08
October	15.18+.10
November	14.93+.10
December	14.80+.10
January	14.69+.10
February	14.61+.10
March	14.57+.11
April	14.48+.10
May	14.43+.12
June	14.36+.12
Tone—Quiet,	

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 17.

Months	To-days price.
June	22.00+.20
July	21.50+.20
August	21.00+.15
September	20.50+.10
October	19.60+.05
November	19.00+.05
December	18.90+.05
January	18.75+.02
Feb.	18.70+
March	18.70+.02
April	18.70+.02
May	18.70+.02

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 17.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.50
„ „ Fully Good ..	11.90
„ „ Fine	12.30
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.05
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.55
„ „ Fine	13.05
M. G. Broach, Good	12.90
„ Fully Good ..	13.30
„ Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.40
„ „ Fully Good ..	11.80
„ „ Fine	12.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	4,000
„ Exports to Continent ..	1,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ July	28.54—.22
„ „ „ October ..	25.75—.21
„ „ „ Dec.	25.04—.16
„ „ „ Jan.	24.77—.21
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.55—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29.40—.35
Futures „ „ July	28.02—.38
„ „ „ Oct.	24.97—.21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 5/8
Demand Bills	
Silver Foreign Mined	67

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June 17.

	To-day's Prices.
July.. ..	28.54—.22
Futures at New York Oct.. ..	25.75—.21
Dec.. ..	25.04—.16
Jan.. ..	24.77—.21

WHEATS.

London, June, 17,

ROZARIO SANTA FE—63 1/2lbs J/J Sellers	46/3
BARLETTO RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. June/July Sellers	45/3
AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers. ..	49/
Tone—Opened firm and dearer but closed weak	
Choice White Karachi J/J Sellers	48/
„ „ Soft Red Karachi J/J Sellers	47/
Not active but steadily held.	
BARLEY KARACHI J/J Sellers	32/9

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 18. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45	0	0	6	10	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44	0	0	6	10	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48	0	0	6	13	6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	10	0	10	2	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	12	0	11	4	0
Linseed, Brown Beld ..	12	3	0	12	14	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11	12	0	12	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	80	0	0	16	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75	0	0	15	8	0
Teelseed Gajar50-50 ..	70	0	0	14	8	0
Teelseed, Black	68	0	0	13	12	0
Poppyseed, White ..	11	10	0	12	2	0
Groundnuts	75	0	0	..		
Mowrasced	8	4	0	8	8	0
Barley	35	0	0	..		
Castorseed	75	0	0	15	8	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	39	0	0	5	10	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, A/S	7	3	3			
Linseed, May						
Linseed Sept.	13	2	0			
Groundnuts J/J ..	76	0	0			
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	76	6	0			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	17	0	0			
Cotton Seeds J/J/ ..	5	10	0			

SHARE BAZAR.

18th June, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	480	480	
Bombay Dyeing ..	717-8-31-4-25	22-8-726-4	
Century ..	372-8-75	372 8	
Nagpur ..	501-4-3-12	505	
Colaba ..	187-8-95	90-196-4	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	236-4-37-8	36-4-235	
Indore ex-dvi. ..	380-85	82-8-383-12	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	340 45	342-8	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	520-28-12	25-527-8	
Phoenix ..	485	480	
Bharucha ..	192-8	192-8	
Simplex ..	202-8-18-12-10	15-218-12	
Swan ex-divi. ..	785	800	
Swadeshi ..	570-76-4	75-580	
Pabni ..	306-4-7-8	307-8	
Fazal ..	905-898-12-905	897-8	
Mathuradas ..	295	295	
Tata Mill ..	175	172-8	
Globe ..	42-8	42-8	
Mysore ..	106-4	105	
Madhavji ..	160	163-12	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	102-8	100	
Edward Sassoon ..	185	180	
Meyer Sassoon ..	132-8	130	
Alcock ..	175	180	
Bombay Burma Old ..	312-8	315	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	96-14	97-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	75	72-8	
Bundi Cement ..	9-8	11-4	
Central E Mining ..	24-8	24-8	
Indian Cement ..	42-8	42-8	
Katni Cement Ordy ..	..	..	..
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	23	22-8	
Tata Steel Defd. ..	72-8	72-8	

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine opened firm and dearer at £18½ paid for June/July shipment but closed at £18¼ sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay £10½ sellers for June/July.

Castorseed Bombay £25½ sellers for June/July.

METALS.

	London, June 17.
English best Selected Copper ..	65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	61 5/8
Copper Braziers	82—
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 7/8
TIN BLOCK	£ 230 1/2

BRASS

Bombay, June 18.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4 ..	65	0	0
Do	1 ..	62	4	0
Do	1 1/4 ..	62	4	0
Do	1 1/2 ..	62	4	0
Do	1 3/4 ..	62	4	0
Do	2 ..	62	4	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 18.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	70	0	0
Copper	1/ ..	69	0	0
Copper	1 1/4 ..	69	0	0
Copper American ..	1 1/2 ..	68	8	0
Copper	1 3/4 ..	68	8	0
Copper	2/ ..	68	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		62	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	6
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62	0	0
„ „ „ 1		60	8	0
„ 1 1/4		60	8	0
„ „ 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		61	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4 ..		70	0	0
do do 1 to 1 1/4 ..		69	0	0

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, June 17.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June Value	20/3
July Sellers	20/3
July-Sept. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	20/7
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers ..	

Tone—Closing was Steady after good busines done. June delivery was not offered.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

Bombay June 18.

The Ready Market remains unchanged. The forward price levels prevailing last evening have witnessed a drop of 4 to 5 pence in all position; the local market has been thus affected on account of the Trust having sold 18000 tons at 13 ex warehouse. Later on the Trust refused 30000 tons at 13 but is said to have accepted 11000 tons at 13½.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 2000 bags showing a moderate purchase demand for spot sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 23/10 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June sh. 21/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June/July sh. 21/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July/Sept. sh. 20/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

London, June 16.

Cuban Sugar 18/- June sellers.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

There was increased cloth inquiry and more Indian bids.

There was no change in yarns except improved demand.

MILL STORES.

June 18.

The quotations are :—
Healds Rs. 1/12/0
Reeds Rs. 0/3/6
Roller cloth Rs. 8/4/0
Card Cans Rs. 4/0/0
Slubbings Rs. 24/0/0
Rovings Rs. 23/0/0
Conical pirns Rs. 8/0/0
Ring Labbeth Rs. 11/0/0
Tubular Banding Rs. 2/6/0
Pirn Banding Rs. 1/6/0

CHEMICALS.

June 18.

Quotations are :—
Epsom Salt Rs. 5/0/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/8/0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24/0/0
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 38/0/0
Hydrosulphide Soda Rs. 1/3/0
Caustic Soda Rs. 22/8/0
Bleaching Powder Rs. 15/0/0
Bichromate Potash Rs. 43/0/0
Bichromate Soda Rs. 37/0/0
Stroutium Nitrate Rs. 0/6/0
Caustic Potash Rs. 34/0/0
Liquor Ammonia Rs. 0/16/6

RUBBER.

London, June 17.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July/Aug. 11
Plantation First Latex Crepe June 10 3/8
Tone:—Quiet, Little demand

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
June/July Sellers .. £ 20/
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
May June Done 19 15/16
Market opened firm, but closed quiet.
July/Aug. Sellers 38 7/8
„ Sept. Dec. Buyers .. 37/6

A Lahore message states, Ranjit Singh, a student of a local college, is being prosecuted in the Court of Mr. Disney, First Class Magistrate, Lahore, on charges under Sections 388 and 411, I. P. C., for committing the thefts of various articles from a number of bungalows and residences in the city and civil station. The case has been adjourned till the 27th instant.

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FLEXIBLE AS A KID GLOVE

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Will stand extremes of heat and cold without any injury to surface.

Eliminates use of Varnish.

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COTTON FORECAST.

Dates to Buy and Sell wired opening your eyes from loss.

Send Rs. 50.

Money returned if unprofitable.

R. S. IYER, NAGPUR.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Special Meeting, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

S. S. "Macedonia" with the English Mails due to arrive mid-night.

The Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the Policyholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and The Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY, June 18.

Annual General Meeting Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd. 2 p.m. (S.T.).

SATURDAY, June 21.

S. S. "Naldera" with the outward English Mails, leaves 1 p.m.

Bombay Currency Association, Annual General Meeting, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 4-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 19 (Thur) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 20 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 21 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 22 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 23 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h 19m.
June 24 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 25 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 26 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

FINAL M.B. B.S. RESULTS.

The Final M.B.B.S., results are to be declared on July 18 and not on June 18, as announced by some papers. The Examination in question is going on at present.

RAILWAY TICKET FOUND!

A season ticket of the B. B. and C. I. Railway 'Church Gate' to 'Grant Road'—has been found on the pavement opposite 'N. Powell and Co.' The number of the ticket is 218. The owner should apply to P. K. J., Y.M.C.A. (Students Branch) Room No. 8.

B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Currency Association will be held on Saturday (21st June) at 4-30 p.m. at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., will preside.

HINDU LADIES' HOSTEL.

There are a few vacancies in the Hindu Ladies' Hostel maintained by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association for mofussil students studying in High Schools and Colleges in Bombay (monthly charges Rs. 25) for which applications are invited immediately. The application should be addressed to the Secretaries, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaon.

RS. 74 FOUND.

Haji Ayoob Esmail, Huzeria Street, Nagpada Byculla, writes to us under date the 18th instant:—"On the 17th inst. at 10-30 a.m. I found a pocket containing Rs. 74 in Tram No. 263. The same was handed over to Tram conductor 911 and Inspector No. 67."

KNOCKED DOWN BY VICTORIA.

On Tuesday at about 9-30 a.m. two Hindu women, named Parwatibai and Sawitribai were walking along the Parel Road when near Bhendy Bazar a hack victoria driven by Jan Mohmed Kamjan came from behind and the horse's head struck Parwatibai who was knocked down. Two wheels passed over her body. The driver attempted to drive away but Sawitribai ran after the victoria and stopped it by the help of some pedestrians. Parwatibai was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where she died subsequently.

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday when Sawitribai Hari Khandu, a labourer, and a police sepoy No. 2721 who had witnessed the incident deposed to the fact that the victoria was being driven fast, that no warning was given and it came from behind the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by her having been knocked down and run over by a hack victoria driven by Jan Mohmed in a negligent manner.

RAILWAY TRAIN FATALITY.

When driver Maycock of the G. I. P. Railway was driving the Poona Express on the down line on Tuesday morning he noticed a man lying between the up and the down lines near the Home Signal and gave information to the cabin man. The man appeared to be a Pathan. His left hand was cut off and his head broken. He was dead. He was subsequently identified as Oomerkhan Hamjera Khan. He was aged 35 and was employed as a watchman in the G. I. P. Railway from the 5th June.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death from his being knocked down and run over by a train whilst trespassing on the railway line.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending on June 14th the total mortality was 605 as in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 25.37. These figures compare favourably with those for the 24th week of 1923 when the mortality was 622 and death-rate 26.50 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 791 and death-rate 37.01.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 4 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 231 as against 2 and 233 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 158 were among infants under one year of age; 26 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 40 attacks and 23 deaths.

Plague caused 4 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 342 as against 316 for the 24th week of 1923 and 322 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th June 1924, to 6 a.m. of 18th idem.

Disease.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Small-pox	2	1
Cholera	Nil	Nil.
Plague	1	Nil.
Influenza	Nil	Nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 66.
Total mortality this day last year 111.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE INSPECTOR

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

The case in which Inspector Guider stands charged with Criminal intimidation and wrongful restraint on the complaint of Frank Harper came up for hearing on Wednesday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. J. B. Patel, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Kanuga defended the accused.

Examined by Mr. Patel, the complainant deposed that on the 25th ultimo when he, Mr. and Mrs. Vinay, Master Vinay and a friend Mr. Cooper were about to board a tram car at Museum at about 10-30 p.m. the accused came up to them and asked the complainant in an imperious tone to march to the police station. Surprised at the sudden command, the complainant asked for the reason and was told not to argue as, otherwise, he would be handcuffed and arrested. This threat had the effect of frightening the complainant into acquiescence and he went, accompanied by the Vinays, to the police station where, he was told, a warrant awaited him. On his reaching the police station Mrs. Vinay was asked to keep out and Inspector Guider questioned as to why he came there and he threatened that if the complainant came there again he would have him handcuffed. He, the complainant, then went to Mr. Narjman, and, on his advice, he returned to the police station to lodge a complaint. But Sub-Inspector Rane refused to take down the deposition. He went to Superintendent Shaw and reported of the refusal of Mr. Rane to take his complaint. Mr. Shaw telephoned and ordered Mr. Rane to record the statement of the complainant. When the complaint was being recorded Inspector Guider came in and order the Vinays to leave the room as they were not the complainants. After the complaint was recorded, they left the police station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga, the complainant stated that he, in company with the Vinays had gone out that night to collect evidence in regard to another case in which Harper and the Vinays were the accused. The pleader then tried to elicit an admission from the complainant that he was on the best of terms with the accused on that day as he took a cigarette offered by the Inspector but the book did not catch. Nor would the complainant admit the suggestion that it was for the purpose of offering him advice for his moral elevation that he was called to the police station.

Mr. Mrs. and Master Vinay also deposed to the same effect.

The case stands adjourned to the 20th instant.

SENTENCED FOR CHEATING.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which R. W. Newton stood charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 221-8-0.

After touching the main points of the case the Magistrate remarked that the only defence witness was Mrs. Newton whose memory failed her in cross-examination in regard to many of details of packages that were brought from Colombo to Bombay. She was not sure what packages came with her from Madras in the compartment and what packages were left in the luggage van. Her evidence was not as reliable as she tried to make out. The facts to be considered were that the accused had no employment either on his departure from Colombo or on his arrival in Bombay; that the packages, which were alleged to contain valuable silverware and electro-plated ware, were not insured and, what is more surprising, were left at the station while boxes of comparatively less value were taken delivery of; that, if the evidence of Mrs. Newton that the electro-plated ware was promiscuously distributed in the trunks, was to be relied on, it was curious that none of it was discovered; that, if the packages really contained silverware and other things to the tune of Rs 7000, it would have been an easier course for Newton to have taken delivery of them and paid the hotel bill of the complainant, Mr. Cooper, instead of leaving them as security; that, finally at the punch when the four packages were taken by Cooper, there was no evidence of the packages having been tampered with.

Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little and Co., brought to the notice of the Court that, before passing sentence, he might inform it that the accused and Mrs. Newton fell ill almost immediately after their arrival at the Grand Hotel which incapacitated their departure. It was not the case that the accused wilfully ran up his bill without having the means to pay. Nor had he any intent to commit an offence of cheating as the letter he passed to Mr. Cooper testifies.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs 400 or in default to suffer 2 months' additional imprisonment. If the fine is recovered, Rs 221-8-0 is to be paid to the complainant.

SENTENCED FOR RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

One Joseph Lawrence was produced by Inspector Kent before H. P. H. Dastur, Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on a charge of receiving stolen property.

According to the prosecution Hormusji Rustomji Irani, a tea shop-keeper in Marzban Road reported to the police on the 29th ultimo that his safe was forced open and foreign currency notes, a cheque on the Imperial Bank of Persia and cash of the sum of Rs. 50 were missing. Some days later the police showed him some notes which he identified as his own.

The evidence showed that the accused, who was in possession of the notes, approached a Chinese furniture maker, Cin Yong, with one DeSouza, to have the notes cashed. The Chinaman gave him Rs. 100 for which the accused passed a receipt and promised to give the balance on cashing the notes. Money changers were, however, averse to giving cash as they said that the Dutch Asiatic Bank had gone into liquidation.

The accused while pleading guilty stated that he picked up the notes at Alexandra Dock.

In view of seven previous convictions, he was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 out of which Rs. 200 is to be paid to the complainant as compensation, if recovered.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Ramji Coverji, was charged with committing unnatural offence with young lad named Hansraj Shivji. It seems that on the 25th April at 5 30 p.m. as Hansraj was going to his father's 'pedi', the accused met him at Mirchi gali and and gave him a packet of sweets to be handed over to his mother on the first floor of a new building. The boy was pursuaded to go up and the accused followed him and forced him to have unnatural intercourse. Owing to the pain, the boy raised an alarm which brought to the place two women who after enquiries, sent the boy to his father. The next morning the accused was arrest on the information of the boy. Examination conducted by the police surgeon revealed evidence of a recent unnatural intercourse having been committed on the boy.

Mr. Chatrapati appeared for the accused and requested for the disposal of the case. The Magistrate, Mr. P. L. Thakkar, however, felt that, in view of the evidence, it was a fit case to be tried by the Sessions and, therefore, committed the accused to take his trial at the coming Sessesions.

Mr. DeCunha conducted the prosecution.

BREAKING OF MONSOON IN BOMBAY,

DAMAGE ON THE CHOWPATTY BEACH.

The rainy season has at last really set in, in Bombay and its suburbs. For the last few days Bombay is having continuous showers of rains with a short spell here and there. But the monsoon has been said to have begun in city since last four days or so, and although the city had not yet had the full force of it, some damage here and there has been caused in the city. The damage that has been done in Bombay is due mostly to the high seas and strong winds. On the Back Bay it is a sight to see, particularly when there is full tide. Every year it was the sea wall, near the Marine Lines Station, which was the target of the huge waves, which dashed themselves against it with incredible ferocity. But this year it seems the venue has been changed. The railway lines which run along the sea wall for the conveyance of the Development Department has been washed in many place and the rails wrenched off the sleepers.

But on the Chowpatty beach the damage is more striking. Here the sea has been running very high, and huge waves have dashed themselves against the footpath which runs though the length of the Chowpatty foreshore. The road along the sea beach was flooded and large quantities of mud and stones were thrown on the road by the dashing of the waves. A portion of the khote foot path has been washed away, near the Siri Road end. The Port Trust Bunder at the end of the Khote foot fath though a strongly built structure, gave away as a result of the lashing of the waves. The telephone poles placed alongside the footpath have been uprooted one has been almost completely smashed, and some of the wires cut. A large number of benches have either been broken or smashed. Many more were thrown away on the footpaths, the stone bed in which they were fixed having given way. The Chowpatty altogether presents a picture of desolation, particularly at the Siri Road end, which goes up the Malabar Hill. It is surmised by some that this unusual fury of the Arabian Sea at this particular point, is due to the huge reclamation wall which is now erected from Marine Lines onwards, and which stands effectively in the way of the rollers which formerly spent their fury on the rocks along the Marine Lines to Church Gate Station.

BAY MONSOON ACTIVE.

HEAVY RAIN IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

During week ending 18th June, the Arabian Sea monsoon was vigorous on the West Coast of the Peninsula and extended fitfully into the northern half of the Deccan and the central parts of the country, but the heavy rain and fairly high winds characteristic of the first burst did not reach Bombay till the 16th. The delay was due to the persistence of an area of low pressure off the north Konkan and Kathiawar coasts which developed into a well marked depression near Veraval on the morning of the 17th and is now moving slowly northwards through Kathiawar and introducing monsoon conditions in that area and Gujarat simultaneously. A western disturbance passed into the Punjab and under their joint action numerous dust and thunderstorms have already occurred in northwest India with local rain in the N. W. F. Province.

The bay monsoon was active in Burma and Assam during the earlier half of the week. A slight depression appeared off the Arakan coast on 14th which intensified considerably by the morning of the 16th and crossed the coast near Chittagong that night. It caused very heavy rain in south east Bengal on 16th and 17th, Chittagong recording 16 and Noakhali 12 inches in 48 hours ending 8 hours on 18th.

SLIGHT SHOWER IN DELHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DLLHI, June 18.

It is now definite that the monsoon has arrived in Delhi unusually earlier. Since last evening the weather has been very stormy and the day was cloudy. A very slight shower cooled the evening and it is hoped that the trying temperature of the last few days will soon find its level.

FLOODS IN GANJAM DISTRICT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BERHAMPORE, June 17.

A monster meeting of the inhabitants of 30 villages in the flood area in the Ganjam District was held on the evening of the 14th instant at Hurla. Babu Sasibhushan Rath being unable to attend Babu Jayamangal Ratha was elected as President. A resolution expressing gratitude and thankfulness for the work done by the Brahmo Samaj Mission and the Ganjam District Congress Committee, Utkal, was passed. Several men and women took a keen part in the proceedings. There was a large attendance in spite of the heavy rains. About 3,000 poor were fed, clothe and straw for thatching were distributed amongst the needy.

BREACH ON ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CITTAGONG, June 17.

The bridge between Bhatiyar and Kumia stations on Assam Bengal Railway has been seriously damaged by heavy flood. Transhipment will be necessary for 48 hours.

RAIN IN SALSETTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 17

On Monday afternoon there was the real bursting of the monsoon in Salsette, as a matter of fact, all over the Thana District, the benignant showers that fell coming as a great relief to suffering humanity for, for some days prior to the advent of the rains the heat that prevailed in suburban areas was unbearable by man and beast—it was grilling and killing. Although there are no accurate figures to show the exact number of bipeds and quadrupedo killed by heat apoplexy and other kindred maladies, yet there was not a single individual who did not suffer from some affliction or other due to the extreme heat. Prickly heat of a most distressing type was a common complaint and many an otherwise pretty face was studded all over with bloated boils of the colour and size of a full grown tomato. Although many soaps, powders and ointments are boomed as specifics for the cure of prickly heat and allied complaints, in Salsette there is an universal belief that there is no specific superior to a good rainbath in the maiden showers at the outset of the monsoon, for the immediate and radical elimination of all skin troubles and other internal disorders due to excessive summer sultriness. One important condition of such a bath is that it should be had in 'puris naturalibus.' So midnight is generally the time selected by adults for availing themselves of the unfailing benefits of the rainbath treatment.

From the cultivator's point of view the rain as it is now falling is excellent for all agricultural requirements and if it behaves like this to the end bumper crops of all kinds are to be expected. Whatever may be the ultimate results of the rains for the present one very satisfactory feature is that the weather has not only become cooler but really enjoyable.

GAS LAMP DAMAGED BY MOTOR CAR.

STANDING COMMITTEE FORGOES CLAIM FOR COST.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated the 9th June, 1924, stating:—

"I have the honour to say that gas lamp No. 8 at Queen's Road Bandstand was damaged on 15th June 1922 by motor car No. Z-4757 belonging to Mr. A. E. Davis of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company. The lamp was newly placed in the centre of Queen's Road, a position from which it had since been found advisable to remove it. It was replaced at a cost of Rs. 568-0-3, which Mr. Davis was called upon to pay. Mr. Portlock a representative of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company saw Mr. Masani, acting Municipal Commissioner in September 1922 and made suggestions for the payment of a reduced amount in settlement of the claim. This amount was not, however, paid and consequently the Municipal Solicitors were asked in March 1923 to take the necessary action under Section 332 of the Municipal Act. In the meantime, Mr. Davis had left India and as his home address was not then known, further action in the matter was kept in abeyance pending his return. Early in December 1923, it was learnt that Mr. Davis was not going to return to India. The Municipal Solicitors were asked to consider the possibility of recovering the amount either by process in England or by proceeding in an Indian Court and obtaining an order of distraint in England. The Municipal Solicitors advise against any such course, firstly on account of the heavy cost involved in the procedure and secondly because they are of opinion that the Municipality will have to establish negligence on the part of Mr. Davis by substantive proof before any decree can be obtained against him. The accident having occurred at midnight, there was no eye-witness, and the only persons that came on the spot shortly after were Messrs. Botherill and Agar of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company. They say that they cannot give any other information except that the lamp-post was standing after the accident. The Municipal Solicitors do not consider this to be of any value and are of opinion that the materials at present available do not afford any conclusive proof of negligence on the of Mr. Davis and that failure is inevitable unless other satisfactory evidence is forthcoming. In the circumstances, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 517 (1) (j) of the Municipal Act, to the claim of Rs. 568-9-3 being foregone, and the amount debited to IX.-Public Lighting, A.-Public Lighting, II.-Gas and Electric Lighting, (d) Repairs and Maintenance.'"

Mr. J. M. Mehta said two years had elapsed since this incident occurred and it was better to drop it now. He hoped, however, in future cases of this nature would be brought to the notice of the Committee earlier.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy said the car perhaps belonged to the firm otherwise a representative of the first would not come forward to settle the claim at a reduced amount.

Mr. Winterbotham disapproved the wastage of Municipal money but the thought the removal of the lamp from the original place was necessary as it was invisible to the motor drivers.

The Municipal Commissioner said while driving once on this particular place, in a Municipal car, he himself went on the wrong side of the lamp. He thought the place was a dangerous one. He had given orders now to bring to his notice cases of damage to the street lamps within a fortnight.

The Committee approved the suggestion of the Commissioner to forego the claim.

BHAYA DACOITS ARRESTED.

TWENTY IN BANDRA LOCK-UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 17.

At the recent dacoity at Mulund, it will be remembered, three Bhayas were captured after an exciting chase by the Police. This was a very fortunate feat, for the most important results are now expected by the Police from having the desperate trio in their hands, who, it is said, are members of the big and dangerous gang of Bhaya robbers responsible for the recent dacoities at Bhandup, Ghatkopar, Mulund and other places. As it is soon after the capture of the three Bhayas seventeen others of the gang were brought to Bandra police cells in small batches, and it is expected that before long the whole gang, each and all, will be laid by the heels and brought to book.

The Police, it also seems, are very near running to earth another big gang of Pathan dacoits, and it is hoped that when these two gangs are wiped out life will be somewhat worth while living in Salsette.

THE SAHA RESOLUTION.

SARLADEVI ON POPULAR PSYCHOLOGY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, June 18.

Shrimati Sarala Devi Chowdharani paid a flying visit to Poona last week end to attend the meeting of the Senate of the Indian Women's University. A representative of the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" interviewed her to know first hand from her about the present political situation in Bengal.

Mrs. Sarala Devi said that the Swaraj Party looked for the moment to be firmly seated in the saddle in Bengal and the Bengal contingent for the All-India Congress Committee might probably have materially influenced decisions of that Committee if the forthcoming meetings were held somewhere nearer home than Ahmedabad.

Questioned as to the exact significance of the so-called laudatory resolution of the Serajgunj Conference about Gopinath Saha she gave it as her opinion that it was an indication of the natural reaction in the popular mind against what was regarded as an excessive insistence on a high standard of ahimsa to be enforced upon all temperaments without discrimination. The resolution, she observed, was a crude picture of the impatient youthful mind rather than a clear cut judgment of Mr. Das. She was certain that the younger generation in Bengal, and perhaps in many other parts of India, was kicking over the traces of uniformly standardised conduct which ignored the natural variety of human temperament.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

PERSONNEL PRACTICALLY COMPLETE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The personnel of the Reforms Enquiry Committee is now complete with the acceptance of membership by Mr. Jinnah. The seat offered to Pundit Motilal is not being filled up. The Committee will, therefore, consist of nine members of whom six are non-officials. Sir Alexander Muddiman will be the President. The members are Sir Muhammed Shafi, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, the Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Dr Paranjpye. Mr. Tonkinson Joint Secretary, Home Department, will be Secretary to the Committee.

The memorandum prepared on the basis of the report of the first Muddiman Committee is already in possession of local Governments and will soon be circulated to the public bodies and associations for expression of opinion. A Government Resolution on this subject will shortly notify that replies and representations on the memorandum must reach before first of August to enable the Committee to reassemble in the first week of August and begin its operations. The question of summoning witnesses will be decided by the Committee in the light of the replies received in Simla when it meets.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day to consider the following resolution:

"That this Committee while declaring once more its full faith in Mahatma Gandhi and his principles of Non-violent Non-co-operation do hereby confirm the views regarding the Triple Boycott, etc., he has expressed and that this Committee strongly urges upon its Representatives in the All-India Congress Committee to accord their heartfelt and sincere support to Mahatmaji at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee."

We are asked by the signatories of the requisition as a result of which the meeting is to be held to publish the following:—

Under the present circumstances of the country, it is in the fitness of things clearly to define a definite purpose to which the Congress stands to-day and make it an obligation to the members of the executive bodies to be loyal to the Congress work. With this view in mind the requisitionist have thought it proper to call this meeting and pass a resolution to this effect so that at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, representatives of the B.P.C.C. may have the mandate necessary for their action. The requisitionists therefore sincerely hope that all those who hold their views and who think that such a resolution ought to be passed shall muster strong in to-day's meeting without fail.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

The autumn session of the Punjab Legislative Council commences here on August 5th.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson visited the Sassoon Hospital and inspected the B. J. J. Medical School and the Mental Hospital, Yeravda, on Tuesday, the 17th June.

(Continued from column 6.)

for him to specify in the terms of the license that a particular class of persons should be served in a particular way. If a man wanted a China cup, instead of a tin mug, he must pay for it and he could not compel shop-keepers to keep China cups instead of tin mugs. The Corporation could not differentiate and legislate for particular classes. They could only ask the shop-keepers to observe those conditions which were in the interest of public health.

The proposition was lost.

The Corporation then adjourned to 3-10 p.m. to-day.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT'S DELAYING TACTICS.

CORPORATION INDIGNANT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday night. [illegible] the strange meeting time there were [illegible] few members present, and the most [illegible] was spent in the discussion of the administration report for 1922-23, and the [illegible] members said they only joined in the funeral obsequies of it. Owing to the [illegible] attendance, there was little or [illegible] discussion on most of the propositions moved.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Government regarding the conditions to be fulfilled by the Corporation before the payment or Government grant-in-aid towards free and compulsory education. Government wanted the exclusion of Anglo-vernacular schools; religious education; English teaching in girls' schools, and they wanted teachers to be paid according to Government scale.

Dr. J. Vora moving that the letter be referred to the Schools Committee said the question was an important one, but was delayed from time to time by the Government because they wanted to change the point of view so many times.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said they must protest against the delaying tactics of Government. Only that morning he had read in "The Chronicle" an article on the very question expressing doubt whether Government would readily grant permission for the introduction of compulsory education, do what they might. And here was a letter putting forward fresh terms before them! He feared this thing would go on interminably and he hoped there was still some strength in the Legislative Council which should compel the Government to recognise that they had been delaying this question too long, too unduly langerously long. He wanted to tack on to the proposition a protest against Government's delay.

The proposition was agreed to.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved and Dr. R. K. Vaidya seconded.

'That the Commissioner be requested to report how he could improve the condition of the footpaths on Queen's Road from Churchgate to Charni Road and Warden Road, Mahaluxmi, and what would be the cost and how this could be met.'

Mr. R. S. Asavale opposed on the ground that there were other paths requiring more attention.

The Commissioner said the work on the Queen's Road was in progress; although he did not know whether it was going to be a success, he was sure it was going to be some kind of convenience. He did not think it has necessary to pave the footpaths on the Warden Road as there was not much traffic there.

The proposition was lost.

SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Mr. B. G. Parelker moved:

'That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the offensive condition of the open storm-water drain on Arthur Road Ward, running from Lalbaug to the Brick which overflows sometimes and causes great nuisance and inconvenience to the residents of that locality and he be requested to take steps to have the drain remodelled and covered up.'

Mr. A. K. Pai seconded.

The proposition was adopted.

Mr. Kanchoddas Gandhi moved:

'That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the wretched condition of Shaikh Memon Street and he be requested to immediately take steps to have the same asphalted or tarred.'

The Commissioner said he had no money for asphalting the road and he could not carry on the work until the next year months.

Mr. Gandhi said that road was not fairly treated as the street was an important one. The residents in the locality, he said, were suffering for want of a good road.

The motion was lost.

Mr. B. G. Parelker moved that the following be referred to the Tramways Committee:

'That the Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to the great necessity of providing shelter tramway stands at all the important junctions on their lines for the use of the passengers who have to wait for considerable time at those junctions before they are able to secure seating accommodation in the tramway cars and especially at the junction near the Victoria Gardens where the passengers have to remain waiting for hours together for want of accommodation in the cars on account of the heavy congestion of traffic at that junction and request the Company to take early steps to remedy the grievance by providing such shelters.'

This was agreed to.

Mr. R. S. Neckaljay moved:

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take the necessary steps to prohibit totally the hotel-keepers like Irani and others serving tea to Malakhazes in tin pots instead of in China cups, and to issue instructions that cups must be properly washed and kept on a clean table instead of keeping them on the ground where there is every possibility of germs entering them. The present system of supplying tea to these people in tin pots which get rusty is injurious to the health of those who are made to use them.'

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded.

The Commissioner said it was impo-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1924.

DELHI'S EXAMPLE.

Delhi has set a striking object-lesson to the rest of India in the settlement of Hindu-Muslim differences, which, it is to be hoped, will be universally followed. The Delhi leaders have proceeded in the matter exactly on the lines indicated by Mahatma Gandhi in his recent statement on Hindu-Muslim unity. He pleaded for an appeal to reason and peaceful mediation in place of the argument of the bludgeon and vilification of the opposite party. Though it is too early to say that all danger of communal outbreaks at Delhi is past, the machinery that has been set up under the auspices of the local Congress Committee is calculated to minimise the causes of friction and the chances of such friction becoming uncontrollable. Unfortunately a section of the Indian Press, both Hindu and Muslim, has been instrumental in fanning the flames of communal passion, by unconscious as well as conscious exaggeration of trifling incidents and even deliberate distortion of the truth. The pure mischief-makers on both sides are, of course, proof against all arguments of reason and patriotism, but there are other journalists, who are mere blind partisans of their community. It should not be difficult to convince these latter of the suicidal character of their activities. We are glad to note that Dr. Ansari and his colleagues have received assurances from local journals that they will be more restrained in future in dealing with communal quarrels. When both the press and communal zealots realise the need of restraint, the reference of the point or subject in dispute between the two communities, to an impartial and representative committee of arbitrators becomes easy. The composition of the Delhi Committee with Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb as Chairman is such that no Hindu or Muslim citizen of Delhi, unless he is lost to all reason and feelings of patriotism, can dare to impugn its impartiality. All cities and villages where communal tension of any kind is likely to arise at any time cannot do better than copy the example of Delhi, but care should be taken in every case that the composition of the arbitration boards which will be set up is as above reproach as that of Delhi.

THE SWARAJIST PROGRAMME.

After the spectacle of a house divided against itself which it presented at the session of the Legislative Assembly just closed and its failure to give emphatic and uncompromising expression to the country's unreserved condemnation of the Lee Commission's Report, the Swaraj Party has naturally felt the need of putting its house in order. In view of the recent developments of political situation and also of the experience of the work gained in the different Legislative Councils the members of the Party in the Assembly have now framed revised rules governing the policy and programme of the Party and recommended them to the General Council of the Party for consideration. The Swaraj Party contested the elections with the view of carrying out in the Assembly and the Councils a policy of "uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction." The numerical strength of the Party in the Assembly and most of the Councils, the experience of the last few months and, above all, the Juhu consultations, have emphasised the need of reorientation of the policy and reshaping of the programme. The policy of obstruction *per se* has not been abandoned. For, it is declared that, so long as no adequate response is made by Government to the February resolution of the Assembly about a Round Table Conference, the Party will continue to resort to a policy of obstruction "in such form and manner as it may determine from time to time with or without the consent and co-operation of other parties and members of the Assembly, as circumstances may require." With this aim in view the Party will, in particular, "take necessary action, to secure, as far as possible, the rejection of the Budgets and Finance Bills, rejection of all new proposals or legislative measures calculated to increase, strengthen or consolidate the power of the bureaucracy, the introduction and passing of bills and measures for the removal from the statute-book of all repressive and other laws curtailing the civic and political rights of the people." The re-shaping of the policy is based on the principle of self-reliance and resistance to the bureaucratic obstruction to progress upon which the Swaraj Party intends to act. Acting on the same principle the Party has decided to help the constructive programme of the Congress through the Councils.

Thus it will be seen that, though obstruction has not been abandoned, the latitude allowed to the Party and its Executive to adjust the programme and conduct of the Party according to the exigencies of situation in the Assembly is likely to make the line dividing obstruction from responsive co-operation thinner and thinner. The leaders of the Party have, therefore, to be on guard lest by an easy descent on the slippery path they alienate the sympathies of the electorates, especially as the temptations and dangers involved in carrying out the constructive programme through the Councils are likely to lead many Swarajists to forget the important fact that the constructive programme is essentially one that can and must be carried out by the people themselves in their villages and homes. That the leaders of the Party are alive to this danger is seen from the stricter and more definite rules of discipline among the rank and file which have been recommended for adoption. Pandit Motilal Nehru said the other day that the Swarajists did not claim to be more than sappers and miners of Mahatma Gandhi's army clearing the way for its advance by attacking the Government in its citadel and preventing a campaign of repression like the one experienced by the country in 1922. While the country wishes success to the Swarajists in their work and is content, like the Mahatma, to judge them by their achievements, the latter cannot afford to forget that their strength lies in the confidence of the people, a confidence which will increase or diminish in proportion as they work in close touch with the latter.

EXIT SMUTS.

The defeat of General Smuts in the South African elections, though unexpected in this country, will not cause much regret. It diminishes substantially the chances of the his Party—the "South African Party"—remaining in power, though it is, as yet, too early to prophesy the complete overthrow of his Government. In Indian circles in the Union the defeat will certainly be hailed as an auspicious event, though Indians there know but too well that it is only a matter of choice between two evils to prefer a Nationalist Government to one of the South African Party. In some ways, the choice would be of the worse evil, for Hertzog and some of his Nationalist colleagues have shown themselves to be even greater enemies of the Indian cause than General Smuts and his friends. But there is a chance of the Nationalists not succeeding in dominating the situation and being compelled in consequence to ally themselves with the Labour Party, which is less prejudiced against Indians than either the Nationalists or the Smutsites. Hence a Nationalist-Labour combination is likely to prove less menacing to Indians than a purely Nationalists or South African Party one. Let us hope that for the sake at least of the peaceful future of Indo-British relations, the South African Party will sustain a decisive defeat in the elections and a Government more favourably inclined towards Indians will be set up in the Union. To us the peaceful solution of the Indo-British issue appears to be of more vital importance to the Union than any other which is taxing the minds of the politicians there at present.

Notes of the Day.

France's New Policy.

The policy of the new French Government, as outlined in the Ministerial statement, is, on the whole, one calculated to secure the approval of all progressively-minded people, whether in France or outside it. It approximates in many directions the policy of the present Labour Government of Great Britain. As regards internal administration, there is the same determination to readjust the burdens of taxation so that those who can ill-bear them may secure the necessary relief and those who ought to shoulder the larger share of them may be obliged to do so. The reduction of the military burden, which is well-nigh crushing the French nation, is also contemplated, without detriment, of course, to the security of the country. The Herriot Government also promises rectification of some of the glaring abuses in financial administration, left untouched by its predecessor. The liberty of the subject, which was so often or so unscrupulously assailed during the regime of M. Poincare, is to be reinstated by the declaration of a general amnesty, the strict application of the law of congregations and the assertion of the right of Government employees to belong to Trade Unions. As regards the foreign policy of the Government, it is broad-based on the same principle of consolidation of peace by mutual or international agreement rather than by resort to arms, which is the foundation of the British Labour Government's policy. The French Government promise to extend the utility of the League of Nations and allied institutions as well as to restore normal relations with Russia. With regard to Germany and the Ruhr, the Government excepts unreservedly the Dawes Report and this is a good augury for a peaceful and early settlement of the Reparations problem. Though M. Poincare professed to accept the conclusions of the Report, he did so only with certain provisos which were impossible of fulfilment. The Herriot Government, on the other hand, makes no reservations whatsoever and unlike its predecessor is prepared to affect the solution of the security problem by guarantee pacts under the aegis of the League of Nations. When Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot meet in London shortly they should not find it difficult to lift problem of Central European peace out of the mire into which it has been cast through the rapacity of Chauvinistic politicians.

Indians in U. S.

The virus of race-hatred which for some time past has been sapping the vitality of the British Empire, has spread its evil influence to the United States and is now busily at work poisoning the life-springs of the great democracy which the sacrifices of the Pilgrim Fathers and illustrious patriots like Washington and Abraham Lincoln have erected in that land. All considerations of equity, justice, humanity and statesmanship are being thrown to the winds in the insensate campaign against Asiatic races. Not merely is the influx of Asiatics being prevented by means of immigration laws, but even those Asiatics, like Indians, who on the strength of their Aryan, i.e., Caucasian, origin, were admitted to U. S. nationality are now being forcibly deprived of their citizenship, regardless of the hardship involved in the process. The monstrous injustice of depriving a citizen of more than ten years' standing of his rights of citizenship by a legislative fiat does not appear to strike the statesmen of America, who pose before the world as the champions of freedom and progress. It is only because the Americans consider that the Asiatic races are not yet capable of defending their rights successfully and retaliating effectively that they dare to insult the latter in the manner they are doing. The only remedy for the evil is for the Asiatic nations to join in a common federation for the assertion of their rights. Japan and India, as we pointed out the other day, are the two nations that are best fitted to take the lead in this matter.

Lord Lytton as a Constitutionalist.

The address of the deputation of inspecting officers of the Education Department, Bengal, who waited on Lord Lytton at Darjeeling last week, as well as his Excellency's reply to the same make interesting reading. These officers have received notices of discharge from Government as a result of the refusal by the Legislative Council to vote the educational grants in full. The deputation, after expressing the view that the action taken by the Council was calculated to deal a severe blow to the sense of security of the Government Services, requested the Governor to treat the situation as an "emergency" and authorise the payment of their salaries by means of the special power vested in him by proviso B of Section 72 (D) (2) of the Government of India Act. Though, as in the case of the Salt Tax, the "emergency" powers under the Government of India have been abused in more than one instance by the Viceroy and Governors, Lord Lytton appears to have felt that the over-riding of the decision of the Council in the present instance under the plea of "safety of the provinces" or administrative necessary would be too glaring an abuse of power. Hence his Excellency had regretfully to confess his inability to take the suggested course. Perhaps, also, Lord Lytton did not dislike the idea of these officers, all Indians, parading before the public, their grievance against the Swarajists and thus helping to swell the popular "resentment" against the latter. It was probably inspired by some such idea of turning the tables on the Swarajists, that Lord Lytton advised the deputation to address themselves to the Councillors who were responsible for throwing them out of employment. But Lord Lytton's scruples about constitutional proprieties do not appear to be of an immutable kind. He has felt no qualms of his constitutional conscience in retaining the services of his Ministers, in spite of the refusal of the Council to vote their salaries. We are afraid, therefore, that his lordship's constitutional plea will not carry conviction to the public.

Who Are the Masters?

If Lord Lytton imagines that by asking the deputation to go to the Councillors for redress he has scored over the Swarajists, he will be sadly mistaken. The Swarajists' position is an invulnerable one. Every one knows that though the immediate responsibility for the discharge of the officers lies on the shoulders of the Swarajists, it is the Bengal bureaucracy which is really responsible for the plight of the officers. It is the bureaucracy by its irresponsible ways and reactionary policies which has driven the Council to adopt the extreme weapon of constitutional obstruction. The officers know very well that this obstruction has been offered not for its own sake but for the purpose of bending the bureaucracy to the popular will. Lord Lytton has exaggerated the "crime" of the Swarajists while keeping perfect silence over the sins of the bureaucracy of which he is the head. There is one remark in the address of the deputation which is of a mischievous character and which ought not to have found a place in it. Towards the close of the address it is stated: "To our deep and bitter disappointment we find that our fate had been placed without our consent in the hands of people other than our employers, people who seem to be ignorant of the part we have played in building up the present system of education." All employees of the Government, whether of the Education Department or otherwise, would do well to realise that the Demos which shoulders the burdens of taxation is their ultimate master and employer. Even the members of the "heaven-born" Services, who, at present, decline to acknowledge the authority of the Indian legislature will one day have to acknowledge it—or quit. It was reprehensible on the part of a body of *Indian* officers to try to make a grievance of the fact that they have been placed under the authority of the Legislature. Lord Lytton's reply has, however, told them where exactly they stand.

The "Bengalee."

Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, who has been editor of the "Bengalee" since 1st January, 1921, handed over the charge to Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal on the 15th instant. Time was when it would have been unthinkable to connect the name of "Bepin Babu" with the "Bengalee", but both Mr. Pal and the journal have undergone a change. Babus Surendranath Banerjea and Bepin Chandra Pal starting from a common point have each completed a circle, or rather half a circle, in opposite directions, and they now find themselves on common ground. The interregnum of Mr. Ray has served the purposes of both to effect the needed change in their outlook on their country's politics. Though Mr. Ray belonged to no party, neither Moderate nor Extremist, he had a dash of the distinctive features of both. He was too independent spirited and outspoken to be a Moderate and too much in love with vested interests and too much given to the company of officials, to be reckoned an "Extremist." Such a complex personality, however, has served admirably to bridge the gulf separating the "Knight of Barrackpore" from the "Free Lance of Barra Bazar." Though latterly Mr. Pal has taken up an attitude in the politics of his country which belies his entire past and which has painfully surprised not a few of his countrymen, no one denies his great abilities both as a writer and a speaker. In the "Bengalee" he has a powerful instrument of which he can make the best use for achieving his country's goal. Let us hope in his hands, the journal will again be a source of inspiration for high endeavour and noble living such as it was in the days of the "Thunderer of Bengal" before that thunder spent itself out and only the fog remained.

The Commissioner's Defiance.

There was a skirmish between the Commissioner and some of the Nationalist members of the local Corporation on Tuesday over the former's appointment of two European engineers, without any reference to the Corporation. The Commissioner insisted he had the power to appoint any one, for a period of six months, under Section 80-A (1) of the Municipal Act, and that he meant to use these powers. Mr. Nariman, in moving his amendment, referring the question to the Establishment Committee for report, accused the Commissioner of "manoeuvring" in such a way as to avoid coming to the Corporation for its formal sanction. The Commissioner, of course, warmly repudiated any such intention on his part. But the facts unfortunately go against him. His plea was that the appointments were urgent, and that he was very straightforward in this matter. But, does he mean to suggest that if the appointments had been postponed for a fortnight or two, some irreparable calamity would have overtaken the city? The Corporation had adjourned only for twenty days. Could not the Commissioner have waited till it met again? Was it impossible for the Hydraulic Engineer to have anticipated that additional Assistant Engineers would be required for the Tansa Completion works? The public will find it difficult to believe that the necessity for the appointments came all too suddenly. It is impossible that an interval of about twenty days could upset the plans of the Water Department, unless these two men were brought in on fat salaries. The fact is plain, as we have already stated. The Commissioner has been defying the Corporation and neglecting the claims of Indians, on one ground or another. Unless the whole question is threshed out by a regular motion in the Corporation, we are afraid the present undesirable state of things will continue. The time has come for a definite pronouncement on the part of the Corporation whether Indians are to have fair chance in an administration which is conducted with their money.

THE QUESTION OF BERAR.

(BY HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.)

Some months ago, a letter from His Exalted Highness the Nizam to H. E. the Viceroy received publication. It dealt with the circumstances that led to the cession of Berar by the Nizam. The letter discloses facts most startling in their nature, but as the whole case is now well-nigh within the knowledge of the public, they need not be repeated here. The letter on one side discloses a fair case for the Nizam and an equitable one which no conscientious Government can deny; it, on the other hand, exposes a most undesirable and arbitrary policy unworthy of the Government in whose name it was continuously carried out by generations of British high officials. It excites abhorrence and cannot receive even a shade of countenance from any quarter of the civilized world.

On the Scutcheon.

The case of the Nizam, as the dispatch of His Exalted Highness shows, has naturally evoked universal sympathy and support for him in India as well as abroad. It has brought another heinous blemish on the scutcheon of those who claim to act up to the principles of justice and equity. The sooner it is removed the better for the interest of the British rule in India. The Viceroy will only do a service of no small magnitude to the Government he represents, if he takes some early steps in the right direction to redress the said grievance. He will not only win the confidence and good-will of the other Indian Chiefs, but such action on his part will show that his Government after all has realised the situation and appreciated the real cause of ever-increasing unrest in India and consequently has begun to redeem the British rule from the stigma of the gross injustice and oppression with which Britain's name has become sullied. It will help the maintenance of British prestige in India which has decidedly been lost through continuous blunders and unstatesman-like actions of those to whom the reins of India have been entrusted from time to time.

Towards Self-Determination.

The demands of the Nizam are undeniable; they command universal respect and will receive support from every quarter concerned. Those interested in Swaraj cannot but welcome, nay, insist upon, the restoration of Berar to its rightful owner. In doing so they will perform their duty to all other Chiefs in India,—and that is to defend the rights of the latter and keep their States free from external aggression. In the restoration of the province in question to Hyderabad we see not only the necessary redress of an undeserved and unbearable wrong, but the attainment of the Swaraj-aims, in a portion of our Motherland, as the Nizam has voluntarily promised full autonomy to Berar under his suze-

(Continued on page 9.)

MPIRE PREFERENCE.

A TORY DEMONSTRATION.

COMMONS' DEBATE ADJOURNED,

LONDON, June 17.

The Dominions gallery in the House of ommons and Liberal and Labour benches re early filled for the Imperial Preference bate.

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame moved the first the ten resolutions of which a notice was ven in the name of Mr. Baldwin. The st four of them proposed Imperial Pre. rence without imposing any new charge the foreigner while the remainder did pose such a charge. While there is a all chance of the Opposition carrying the st six resolutions there is a chance of their rrying the first four if their appeal for a n-party debate succeeds. In this case the pposition looks to sixty Labour members of e British Commonwealth Group to give a ad to their party. The first resolution roposes that imperial figs, raisins, plums and rants should be imported dutyfree.

Mr. Thomas said that while resolutions ould be left to a free vote of the House and overnment would accept the verdict Cabe. nment themselves proposed to vote against he resolutions. He announced that the Government had recosidered an earlier decision ith regard to the economic Committee and ere prepared if the Dominions desired to onsider the question not on lines of the ommittee as proposed but perhaps a body ranged for this purpose, something like a ipping board. The Dominions would be nsulted on that subject.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

Mr. Thomas said that it was worth con. dering whether it would not help Imperial nity and encourage imperial confidence to vite not only Dominion Prime Ministers t responsible leaders of the Opposition to mperial Conferences. He knew that the tter were reluctant but the opinion which had consulted showed the conviction that me such change was absolutely necessary order to make conferences more effective d more real. It would only lead to a isaster to continue with Conferences only find when they had broken up that othing whatever had been done. This ould lead to an agitation against Con. rences and would be disastrous to every. dy.

John Simon stoutly opposed the resolu. on.

Mr. Scoles speaking as an unrepentant reetrader begged the House to consider long efore rejecting the first four resolutions hich would be the gravest rebuff to the Dominions. To reject proposals solemnly reached by the Imperial Conference which pro. osed to do nothing but reduce taxation and heapen products, just because they wanted cling to some particular idea was a thing hich, he was sure, all would bitterly regret the future (Opposition Cheers). An ad. rse vote would be gravely damaging to e Imperial relations at a moment when ratitude for all we owed to the Dominions ould make us hesitate to do anything to rt them.

Mr. Johnston (labour) contended that it as the business of the Labour Government examine the origin of the imports with ew to preserving a higher standard of ilisation from the lower.

Mr. Haden Guest, Secretary of the newly rmed Labour Commonwealth group an. nced his intention of voting for the first ur resolutions. He hoped that the other bour members would do so as a demonstra. n of their desire and intention to make e British Commonwealth of Nations more d. He believed that preference should coupled with some kind of guarantee of nditions of life of the working people. ey would not be able to solve the question migration of races unless the empire was ch more solidly organised.

Col. Wedgwood said the Labour Party iously believed that the lines they pro. sed to proceed on were more likely to ure a permanent unity of the empire than Conservative policy.

On Col. Wedgwood suggesting that pro. tion in many colonies and foreign coun. es led to corruption and graft Mr. Mayler ed whether Col. Wedgwood insinuated for stance that the members of the South rican Government made money out of aft.

Col. Wedgwood answered: no.

Mr. Crowen asked the Speaker whether Col dgwood had a right to make this insinu. on against the Dominion members of Par. ment.

The speaker replied he had heard nothing rsonal. Col. Wedgwood said he certainly de no personal charge whatever.

The debate was adjourned.—Reuter.

MCCARDIE'S JUDGMENT.

NSBURY'S QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 18.

Mr. George Lansbury has given notice of question in the Commons to ask Lord ivier to direct that a complete transcrip. on of Justice McCardie's judgment in the Dwyer-Nair case be transmitted to the overnment of India and to ask for an pression of opinion on the extra-judicial tters raised by Justice McCardie in the ht of the Hunter Commission Report.—uter.

THE CUMMINGS AFFAIR.

PREMIER'S REPRESENTATIONS.

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has made strong presentations to Mexico through the Mexi. n Consul General in London with regard the Cummings affair. The Premier has terviewed the American Ambassador and United States are being kept fully in. med of the progress of the events.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake boil at the same time. It is always dy for use and is the cheapest, most liable and cleanest method of cooking. 13519

FRENCH POLICY.

RUHR & EXPERTS' REPORT.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, June 17.

A Havas Agency message says:—

The ministerial statement read in both the Chambers says that the Government will reorganise the army, diminish the military service but in such a manner that France will never be weakened. It will defend France's rights inscribed in the treaties. The admission of Germany to the League of Nations depends upon herself when she will have complied with the treaty touching Reparations and security. It is impossible at present to give up the Ruhr before the Experts reports have been put into operation. It is necessary to control the disarmament of Germany by an inter-allied control and the action of the League of Nations of which we should try to develop the scope. France will be willing to return the endeavours of Germany may make in taking the path of peace and democracy. Government contemplates the resumption of normal relations with Russia under precautions guaranteeing the French interests.—Reuter.

TO REMAIN ABOVE PARTIES.

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, June 17.

President Doumergue's message to Parliament declares that he is determined to remain an impartial arbitrator above parties. It emphasises the need of calm, order and peace to develop commerce and industry and to restore prosperity of the country. It declares that the absence of peace is not the fault of France who fosters no dangerous ambitions but only desires the payment of Reparations, guarantees and security. The question of Reparations seems to be approaching the final solution but the debtor must prove his good faith by a definite action and conciliatory spirit. France cannot cease her vigilance or renounce her established position or method of control which treaties entitle her to exercise in Germany which appears to be preparing for a war of revenge instead of fulfilling engagements.—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENTS FOR OXFORD

NO PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF EUROPEAN LANGUAGES NECESSARY.

Copyright.

LONDON, June 18.

A crowded congregation of the Oxford University rejected by 60 votes to 43 a statute under which previous study of either Latin, Greek, French or German would no longer be a necessary qualification for the status of an Indian junior student.

The Principal of Hertford College in introducing the statute urged that it would remove an anomaly and abolish what was regarded as a grievance. He said that foreigners from Europe had to meet the same condition, but one of the languages they offered was their vernacular. Incidentally none of the five Oriental classical languages was a vernacular for Oriental students and they were, therefore, placed at a disadvantage. Meanwhile the Indian Universities accepted from European students evidence of Western learning in the languages and there should be reciprocity at times like the present. It was important that anything that promoted a shadow of suspicion that Oxford was lacking in sympathy should be avoided.

The Rector of Exeter Collge said that the choice lay between having at Oxford a large number of ill-equipped Indian students and a small number of well-equipped Indian students who could benefit from the advanced work of the University. Nobody could properly read in the Honour Schools without some knowledge of Latin and French except perhaps in Mathematics for even the Oriental schools demanded the equipment of Western scholarship.

KIDNAPPING OF SGR. MATTEOTTI.

LABOUR PARTY'S DETESTATION OF CRIME.

LONDON, June 18.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party passed a resolution expressing "profound detestation of the crime committed on Sgr. Matteotti and warm sympathy and hearty support for the Socialist Party in Italy in the struggle against forces trampling on the fundamental principles of liberty and democracy."—Reuter.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS.

RESULTS IN A SCORE OF CASUALTIES

LONDON, June 17.

Christinia.—A score of deaths, victims being for the most part women and children, have resulted from a coollision between mail steamers Haakon Karl and Kong Harald in Vest-Firod. The former sank immediately.—Reuter.

QUESTION IN LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 18.

Geneva.—At the Council of the League of Nations Lord Parmoor spoke of the position of Iraq briefly alluding to the Mosul negotiations. He said that Britain desired to remain in complete accord with the League Council. The Council noted Lord Parmoor's statement and adjourned the subject till the next session.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

IMPRESSIONS IN CALCUTTA.

HOW I BECAME AN INDIAN NATIONALIST.

MY RELATIONS WITH SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

II

STRICTLY COPYRIGHT.

We publish below the second instalment of his Indian Reminiscences which Mr. B. G. Horniman is writing for "The Chronicle". In this instalment Mr. Horniman refutes the suggestion that has been made in certain quarters that the editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle" made any difference in his financial status and that it was for that reason that he adopted the Indian Nationalistic standpoint. "My mind", he writes, "was thus well prepared when I landed in Calcutta in 1906 for the impressions it was to receive and the views which it was to develop during the ensuing seven years." Mr. Horniman proceeds to describe how he was confirmed in his Nationalistic views and how he regarded Sir Pherozeshah's offer of the editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle" to him as an opportunity for "performing great service to the cause of Indian Nationalism for which I had eagerly longed." Mr. Horniman ends this instalment with an eloquent tribute to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and a narration of his amicable relations with the founder of this paper.

I decided without hesitation to accept Sir Pherozeshah's invitation provided we could agree as to terms etc. As to this I may dispose at once of the suggestion that has been made in certain quarters that the editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle" made any difference in my financial status and that it was for that reason that I adopted the Indian Nationalist standpoint in politics. My political sympathies, as far as Indian questions were concerned, were, as I have already explained, always on the side of Indian Nationalism and those who knew me while I was in Calcutta were fully aware of this. It is true that I came to India a somewhat perfervid Imperialist, and it was not without some apprehension, on this account, that I accepted a post on a journal in Calcutta, which, at that time, had the reputation of being very extreme in its anti-Imperialist views. When I first received the offer of a post on the editorial staff of the "Statesman," I naturally consulted friends who knew or professed to know all about conditions in India. When one thinks of the "Statesman" of to-day as the fervid organ of the Anglo-Indian community it is strange to remember that, at that time, it was sometimes impolitely referred to by members of that community as "that pro-native rag," and that was the description of it I received from one or two of the friends I consulted when I was considering the question of joining its staff. One journalistic friend, who had been on a well-known Anglo-Indian paper in Northern India, painted a most gloomy picture of my social future if I went to India in such circumstances. In the first place, he urged, the salary I was offered would not allow me to keep Polo ponies or take my proper position in the social life and gaieties of Calcutta. When I told him that I was not interested in Polo, he said that would not perhaps matter so much in Calcutta, of which he had no personal experience, but he doubted whether I should even be able to afford a "Tum-tum." I did not know then what a "tum-tum" was and I did not bother to enquire. I did hesitate rather when he told me that the "Times of India," whose Imperialism could not be impugned, was looking for an assistant-editor and offered to recommend me to the proprietors of that journal. But the chief proprietor and Editor of the "Statesman," Mr. Paul Knight, had greatly interested me by the account he gave me of the "Statesman," its general attitude towards Indian questions and the views he, himself, held. He also gave me some of the writings of his father, the late Robert Knight, the founder of the paper, to read. They gave me cause "furiously to think" and to modify the views I had hitherto held regarding the "blessings of British rule." Indeed I cannot adequately express the debt I owe to that really great and brilliant writer for my early enlightenment on phases of British rule in India of which one hears or reads very little in England.

* * * *

My mind was thus well-prepared when I landed in Calcutta in 1906, for the impressions it was to receive and the views which it was to develop during the ensuing seven years. The political situation was one of the greatest interest. Surendranath Banerjea had been arrested that very day in Barisal in circumstances which shocked my preconceived ideas of constitutional freedom and the liberty of the subject under the British flag. I found that my sympathies were much more nearly allied to the genuine Liberalism of S. K. Ratcliffe, who was then acting Editor of the "Statesman," than to the autocracy and repressive policy of the administration, which impressed itself upon me as something far worse than I had ever conceived could be possible. Then all the impressions I had been given of the "natives" of the country were destined to undergo a rapid and radical change. I found in the Bengalis I met, men of great culture, charming manners and most likable social traits. The suggestion that these people were unfit to govern themselves appeared immediately to my mind as ridiculous. One of my earliest political impressions was the great "Partition Day" demonstration in Calcutta in October, 1905—the enormous size of the crowds, the high level of the speeches and the intense fervour and enthusiasm of the people. The folly of persisting in the face of this nation-al determination in the maintenance of the Partition appeared stupendous. A second vivid impression was the Congress of December, 1906, which was held in Calcutta, where I heard such orators as Surendranath Banerjea, Bepin Chandra Pal, and, for the first time, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who I thought then, and still regard as, one of the greatest and most fascinating speakers in the English language I had ever heard. The efficiency with which this great Congress was organised and conducted was most impressive. It gave me also my first big impression of political India as a whole nation, and, incidentally I may mention, it was the first time I met and spoke to the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhoy Naoroji,—Sal's-bury's "Black man" whom I found to be a good deal whiter than many Englishmen and who, years after, a few months before his death, was to give me his blessings and encomiums on the work I was doing in Bombay.

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A third impression was my visits to Eastern Bengal in 1907 as special correspondent of the "Statesman" to investigate the riots at Comilla and Mymensingh. There I saw at first hand the silly but dangerous attempts of the officials to dragoon the population into the acceptance of the Partitition and drive a wedge between Hindus and Mussalmans by methods which were inevitably calculated to, and did, provoke bloodshed. If anything were wanted at that time to confirm my opinion that a most drastic change in the government and administration of India, not short of a big and bold measure of self-government was needed, what I saw the in Eastern Bengal supplied it. It was shortly after this that the country was shocked, first, by the Bengal Anarchist outrages, and secondly, by the deportations of Lala Lajpat Rai, Krishna Kumar Mitter and others. The latter event brought a definite change in the views of the "Statesman," into the reasons of which I do not propose to enter now, and henceforth I had little opportunity in my journalistic capacity of doing political service to India. But I never changed my personal views and I was never guilty of writing anything contrary to the personal views which I had strongly held I came back to the "Statesman" in 1911 because I had no other opportunity of returning to the country which I had grown to love and regard as my Home.

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Financially I was no better off by my acceptance of the Editorship of the "Chronicle," as I had been earning as much on the "Statesman" as I was to get at the start in Bombay. I was in some financial difficulties at the time because an interpretation had been put upon my agreement with the proprietors of the "Statesman" which halved my income during my long period of illness and incapacity—more than three months—in 1912; and I had been led into a business speculation which was anything but fortunate. The offer of the "Chronicle," however, came at a moment when the outlook was uncertain and gloomy and I make no question that from the material point of view it was very welcome. But I have said enough I think to show that it is a libel to suggest that my convictions in regard to Indian politics were moulded or in any way affected at that time, or any other, by the glamour of a higher paid post.

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The great attraction of the offer to me was that it held out the prospect of performing great service to the cause of Indian Nationalism for which I had eagerly longed. I had received other offers previous to this, but it had not been feasible to accept them and I had begun to think that I was to be

(Continued on next page.)

EXIT SMUT.

S. AFRICAN ELECTION.

MESSRS. DUNCAN AND JAGGER RETURNED.

LONDON, June 17.

Cape Town.—In general elections to-day Premier Smuts was defeated in a three-cornered contest in Pretoria West. The earlier results show increased polls compared with 1921. Minister Duncan and ex-Minister Jagger have been returned. The Ministerialists have hitherto lost three seats and gained none.—Reuter.

Though a statesman of exceptional abilities, a politician of keen, quick and penetrating intellect, a soldier whose capacity for organisation and strategic powers in the German S. West Africa expedition won for him glowing tributes General Smuts' claims to be known by the Indian people are as one who consistently and systematically opposed the rights of Indians in South Africa for equality of treatment. His powerful advocacy for preferential treatment of the Whites on the ground of their importing a better civilization in South Africa has rendered the name of General Smuts an anathema to the Indian public which the great General's brilliant abilities as a leader and prime minister have done little to shake off and there will be little sympathy felt in India on his defeat at the elections which like the last elections in England were held at his instance as Prime Minister to test the South African public opinion.

A BRILLIANT CAREER.

Born in 1870 at Cape Town, young Jan Christian Smuts had a brilliant career at the University. He took a "double first" in the Law Tripos in 1894. In 1895 he returned to Cape Town and practised as an advocate of the Supreme Court of the Cape till the end of 1896 when he went to Johannesburg to practise as an advocate there; and was appointed as a State Attorney to the Transvaal Republic before he was 30. Though he did not quite approve of President Kruger's policy which precipitated the South African War of 1899-1902 Smuts served throughout with Boer forces, showing the possession of gifts as a leader in the field as brilliant as those which he was known to possess in the realm of law. Since responsible government was granted to the Transvaal Smuts became the right-hand of Gen. Botha, the first Prime Minister of the Transvaal in the Ministry which he then formed. As Colonial Secretary Mr. Smuts proved his abilities as an administrator beyond a shadow of doubt. He showed at once that he had high parliamentary ability. His rapid brain made him a master in debate. When in 1909 the S. African National Convention met to draft an instrument for the Union of the four S. African Colonies, Smuts went to it as a delegate and contributed the largest share in accomplishing the union which later on proved to be one of the powerful States of the world. As Minister of the Interior, of Mines and of the Defence for the Union Smuts soon established high reputation for administrative work. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 when General Botha declared for the most loyal support of the British Government the bulk of the burden of organising the Military Forces of the Union fell upon the shoulders of Smuts and it was sustained with complete success. He took command of the Union columns invading German S. W. Africa from the South and carried through the part of the campaign with great boldness of strategy and complete success. In 1916 General Smuts was appointed by the British Government Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces operating in German East Africa. After his representation at the Imperial War Cabinet on behalf of S. Africa in 1916, with Botha he represented S. Africa at the Paris Peace Conference and returned after peace was signed only to lose Botha almost immediately and to find himself by the sudden death of his leader and close friend Prime Minister of the Union in September 1919.

The political position in S. Africa was menacing. The Nationalist agitation, led by Gen. Hertzog, had grown among the Dutch speaking people during the war. The old passion of the Dutch of S. Africa for peaceful isolation had revived in full strength. Smuts made up his mind as he did a few months before the present fateful election that the sense of the country must be tested by a general election. It took place in 1920 and left Smuts and his party without the semblance of a clear majority in Parliament. Smuts held office by the grace of the Unionists. He saw that S. Africa wanted an established Government and he formed it by a combination between his followers and one of the other parties. Of course, his natural impulse was for a reconciliation with the Nationalist but he soon found out that the Nationalists were not prepared to abide by one uncompromising condition he laid down that S. Africa must remain willingly a state of the British group of nations. The Unionists accepted his invitation and they joined the S. African Party which was so long led by Botha and of which Smuts subsequently became the leader. In the general election of 1921 the new party gained a decisive victory and General Smuts had a clear majority in the Parliament of the Union. It was as a result of the defeat of a candidate belonging to his party in a bye-election that Smuts dissolved Parliament and ordered for a general election which proved to be an ill-fated one at least to the "strong man" of Africa.

LAST ELECTION.

The last election crisis was precipitated by the defeat early in April of the Government candidate at Wakkerstroom in the Eastern Transvaal High Veld, in many respects an index constituency. The government party made herculean efforts to save the seat and had one of the strongest possible candidates in Mr. Robertson, a leading farmer, well known and popular in this the district of his birth, who resigned his post as Administrator of the Transvaal Province in order to fight the election.

The elections or the defeat of Gen. Smuts are not likely to affect materially the position of Indians in S. Africa. The Labour Party led by Col. Creswell, though profuse in sympathy for the Indian cause, falls short in action and is not prepared to do justice to the Indians though the Indian demands are so just and modest and so clearly stated. The root cause of the whole struggle is that the Indian in S. Africa is regarded as a professional rival of the merchant community. It is with a view to put down the economical disadvantages accruing from this rivalry that racial measures like segragation and Class Areas Bill to be followed by still more drastic legislation are attempted to be rushed through the legislatures.

PARTY GAINS.

LONDON, June 17.

Cape Town.—The Ministerialist Sir Abe Bailey has been defeated at Krugersdorp.

The party gains hitherto are Labour 7
Nationalists 3
Ministerialists 3
Independents 1

The polling reports from Rand show an increase in the Labour and Nationalist votes.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

EFFORTS OF DELHI LEADERS.

ARBITRATION BOARD ESTABLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 17.

In an interview with an Associated Press correspondent on the subject of the action taken by the Congress Committee in regard to the present Hindu Muslim tension in Delhi, Dr. Ansari briefly narrated the causes which had brought about the present situation. He said that the deplorable incidents leading to communal estrangement in the Punjab and United Provinces had reacted on the public mind of Delhi which had manifested itself in undisguised mutual suspicion and distrust. That mentality naturally responded to the exaggerated and sometimes wild accounts of kidnapping published in the newspapers, some of which had been purely imaginary while a few had been based on truth, but had become highly coloured in the processes of purveyance and publication. The result was a scare which was alarming the people even now. The climax was reached when a number of merchants belonging to both the communities began to play on communal passions out of selfishness and started what had threatened to become a widespread economic boycott of one community by the other.

HINDU MUSLIM BOARD.

Dr. Ansari added that yesterday evening a meeting of representative Hindus and Mussalmans of the city was convened by the local Congress Committee under the presidency of Dr. Ansari, and it was decided to form a Central Arbitration Board consisting in addition to the six members of the Congress Hindu Muslim Board (three Hindus and three Mussalmans) of six members to be elected by the communal organisations in the city with Hakim Ajmal Khan, the President of the District Congress Committee as ex-officio chairman. The meeting decided to issue posters over the signatures of about 150 members of both the communities, appealing to people not to be scared by exaggerated accounts of molestation and abduction, but to refer immediately all suspected cases to the Central Arbitration Board for investigation and final decision. It was further decided to appeal to the press and correspondents in the province and outside it to use the utmost discretion in giving publicity to news likely to inflame and alarm the communities. The social work of protecting and helping stranded lonely women and children which had been carried on by independent organisations of both the communities would hereafter be under the direct supervision and control of the central arbitration board. Disputes about the rejection of such women and children would be immediately referred to the board which would make enquiries and give decisions that would be final.

Dr. Ansari was optimistic as to the success of the arrangements made by the Congress. The local communal organisations had accepted the authority of the central arbitration board and had given an undertaking that its decisions would be respected as final. Further their volunteers would work under the control of the Board.

JOURNALS' UNDERTAKING.

The editors of the principal local papers had also promised to avoid printing alarming headlines or news and to impress on their readers the value of peace and goodwill. Those undertakings given by the most influential and responsible leaders of both the communities augured well for the future. He hoped that the representatives of Delhi would be able to give a good account of themselves when the All-India Congress Committee met at Ahmedabad.

BRITISH POLICY IN NEAR EAST.

TRANSJORDANIA REPRESENTATIVE'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, June 17.

It is understood that Mr. H. S. J. Philby has decided to retire from the Government service. Interviewed by Reuter he declared that his recent resignation from the post of the Chief British Representative in Transjordania was due to his general disagreement with the policy pursued in Near East in recent years. He paid a tribute to the personal charm and intellectual attainments of Emir Abdullah but criticised his administrative capacity, his refusal to allow formation of a representative Assembly and his personal extravagance. He said that the British grant-in-aid of 1,50,000 pounds had been discontinued owing to an unsatisfactory outcome of Abdullah's administration but it was understood that arrangements had been made for Grant-in-aid to Transjordania by Palestine which itself was receiving about a million grant. He regretted that the failure of Abdullah had given rise to the modification of the policy of independence of Transjordania which modification was likely to tend in the direction of inclusion of Transjordania in the Palestine administration.

The Royal Asiatic Society is conferring on Mr. Philby for work and travels in Arabia a silver medal instituted to commemorate Sir Richard Burton.—Reuter.

DISPUTE RE HOLY CARPET.

KING HUSSEIN'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, June 17.

Cairo.—The dispute between Egypt and Hedjaz regarding pilgrimage to Mecca has been finally settled, King Hussein having given a satisfactory assurance with regard to the treatment of the military and medical escorts which gave rise to the dispute. It has now been decided to despatch Mahmal (Holy Carpet) to Mecca next week.—Reuter.

TRUTH ABOUT MUSLIM LEAGUE.

"HANGERS-ON OF KHILAFAT ORGANISATION."

M. MAHOMED ALI'S REPLY TO MR. JINNAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

II

Sir,—Mr. Jinnah cannot get over the fact that only some two dozen members of the Muslim League attended the "15th adjourned annual session" from the whole of India outside the Punjab, that out of these too some of us had gone only to see what the "revivalists" were going to do, and that all but a few of the rest were on their way to Simla for the extra session of the Assembly. A year and a quarter previously a count out had shown that there was not even the quorum of 75 out of about 1,100 members, and the session had willy nilly been adjourned. This time they were wiser, and had enlisted about a hundred new members in the Punjab otherwise the adjourned session too would have met with the same fate as its predecessor. I may add that I would have been declared guilty of still greater misrepresentation by Mr. Jinnah if I had not taken the precaution of securing the voting figures Province by Province in the division over Dr. Ziauddin's amendment, and it was not without great hesitation that the Honorary Secretary of the League supplied me with these figures. The matter had to be referred to Mr. Jinnah and I got over his own hesitation too, by reminding him that he had already read out these figures and that they were now public property.

Since he cannot get over these tell-tale figures he asks me whether attendance was any better at any previous session of the League, except, of course, in the session of the year of grace 1916 when he had himself presided, and I unhesitatingly say that in no previous sessions was it so poor as in this at Lahore. I do not think I missed a single session of the League from the day I assisted at its foundation at the end of 1906, except, of course, during the years of my internment and imprisonment, including the year 1917 when I was elected to preside over the annual session, but could not do so as I was not released from internment and was still a *detenu* under the Defence of India Act.

But there are two factors of which we must not lose sight. The first is that in the early days of the League its membership was deliberately limited under the Constitution itself so that it is not enough to compare the numbers attending the earlier and the later sessions, but we must also see what proportion they bore to the total membership in each case. Judged by this standard the attendance in the last two years is far worse, and Mr. Jinnah had better not try to throw more dust into the eyes of the people. The other relevant fact is still more patent. Was there such a political awakening as there is to-day throughout the country in the years which he refers? Did the Congress itself, which represented a much more politically minded community in those days than the Mussalmans, attract 16,000 delegates as did the Nagpur Congress, which incidentally was the last of Mr. Jinnah's Congress and practically the first of mine? In the light of these facts it is clear that outside the Punjab Mr. Jinnah represents only Tooley Street, and as a representative of the Punjab he exists on suxerance and is perhaps only hatching a cuckoo's eggs mistaking for his own.

I maintain that although the Mussalmans want a communal organization for political purposes, the community at large does not trust those for whom Mr. Jinnah is to-day holding a brief. What is more, even these men themselves take little practical interest in the doings of the League, though quite a good few of them want to use it as a platform for themselves from which to speak in the name of seventy million Muslims. The League is a safe enough platform to suit their courage or lack of it. It gives them the prominence they need and it does so at very little cost—so little, indeed, that, according to the Honorary Secretary's report for the year 1922, which is the latest that I have, only 23 members had paid *the whole or part* as the Secretary is careful enough to point out, of their annual subscription of Rs. 6 which includes membership fee for the annual session. No less than 400 members to whom V. P.'s had been sent for the realization of this subscription or its arrears—and arrears are no bar to admission to the annual session or any other meeting of the League or of its Council—had refused to accept them. No wonder then that towards the greatly reduced expediture of the year amounting to Rs. 3,289 the members had contributed through their subscriptions no more than Rs. 826. Nearly Rs. 2,000 were received by way of donations and I suppose H. H. the Aga Khan contributed the best part of them as usual. The decline of members' interest in the League during Mr. Jinnah's term of office has been progressive and this is the only thing in which progress could be recorded in that lengthy period. For the subscriptions realised in 1919, the year in which he was elected President for three years, totalled Rs. 4,011. In 1920, his first year of office they still totalled Rs. 3,744. But in the year after the Nagpur session, viz., 1921, they had gone down to Rs. 2,157, and in 1922 the rake's progress was marked by the grand total of Rs. 826. The curious thing is that whereas in 1919 the League had only a total of 843 members, each of whom had, therefore, paid about Rs. 5 as his subscription, it had in 1922 no less than 1093 members whose total paid subscription gives to each member the credit of having contributed on an average the sum of twelve annas and two pies.

If we turn to the amount of work done we find that, whereas 6 Council meetings had been held in 1919, only 3 were held in 1920, the first year of Mr. Jinnah's presidentship, and 2 in 1921, while 1922 was wholly a blank. No meeting was held at all, and the two that were called in that year could not be held for want of a quorum of 10 out of some 200 Council members, and of the written opinions of at least 10 per cent of the absentees. Experience has made Mr. Jinnah wiser and he now arranges as he did at the last Council meeting at Delhi, that notices of meetings of the Cucil should state that if on the appointed date a meeting cannot be held for want of quorum and the requisite number of written opinions of absentees, a meeting will be held on the following day in spite of the want of quorum and of the needed number of opinions, and Mr. Jinnah justifies this by giving the ruling as President that the second day's meeting is an "adjourned meeting" for which no quorum and written opinions are needed! With a ruling such as this what cannot be done legitimately at 12 noon can be done at one minutes past 12 by "adjourning" the meeting for a minute! Such is the constitution of the League as interpreted by its lawful President.

But even if Mr. Jinnah is right and the League has never done anything better than this, then, too, I say that a body with the Constitution of the Muslim League, and a membership so meagre, and that, too, consisting of those who take so little interests in the most vital concerns of the community and in its own affairs, is in these livelier times at least an absolute anachronism. My brother had issued before the meeting of the League a long enough statement regarding the decision of the Working Committee of the Khilafat organization to expand it and extend its scope, and it was sufficiently detailed for a general statement to satisfy even Mr. Jinnah if he had only read it. But whether at the forthcoming joint meeting of the Managing Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and of the Central Khilafat Committee it is decided that the Khilafat organization should also organise the entire political activities of the Mussalmans, or that another organization should be set up for the purposes of internal Indian politics, one thing is certain: that politics too cannot be left entirely to Mr. Jinnah and his friends nor to any body with the out-of-date and undemocratic constitution of the Muslim League.

Let me not be misunderstood. The League is no pet aversion of mine. In fact, I have a considerable share in its parentage and earlier up-bringing. The League had been progressing with the times, as I have shown at some length in my presidential address at the Cocanada Congress; but Mr. Jinnah, who had been aggressively progressive up to a point, refused to move forward with the League in the very first year of his term of office, and Mr. Jinnah compels me to say that it is *his* unprogressiveness that made the Muslim League a moribund body after the Nagpur session in 1920. That it has ever since remained except for the flash in the pan at Ahmedabad due chiefly to the fiery ardour of its President, Maulana Hasrat Mohani's love of liberty. At Nagpur both the Congress and the League altered their political creeds and openly declared that, although their members desired to remain within the British Empire if it was possible to do so, they were also prepared to walk out of it if it became necessary to do that. But possible or impossible, the British Empire was the limit of Mr. Jinnah's political horizon, and Non-co-operation with its manifest rigours and risks did not suit Mr. Jinnah's tastes and habits. The League taking Dr. Ansari's lead at Nagpur, adopted the new creed. When the Subjects Committee of the Congress was discussing it, Mr. Jinnah had strongly opposed it; but I fear my speech on that occasion proved only too effective for his impressively delivered but hollow plausibilities, and his opposition was wholly unavailing. One expected that the President of the Muslim League would oppose the adoption of the same creed a day or two later by the League and perhaps with a greater chance of success than he had in the Congress, and that in case he failed there too, he would resign his office, specially as he had withdrawn from the Congress after his defeat. But he did neither. He neither opposed Dr. Ansari, nor did he resign from the office of the League's President. And the reason for this strange conduct is now clear. The Congress plaform was no longer possible for him, and he could neither kill nor crush the Congress. But he evidently hoped that he could so reduce the vitality of the League during the rest of his term of office as to make it a fitting platform for his anaemic politics. In this he has succeeded. The League was sicklied over with the pale cast of neglect, and was so enfeebled and run down that it came to a state of suspended animation. Efforts had, therefore, to be made to galvanise it into some sort of spasmodic activity and artificial respiration is still being tried.

But to do Mr. Jinnah justice, I admit he is now at heart the friend of the Punjab Loyalists of the O'Dwyer-Dyer regime or of the low intriguers that were congregating in the Allahabad, Lucknow and Naini Tal Government Houses when Lord Meston of the Machli Bazar Mosque fame was planning his gubernatorial revenge. Mr. Jinnah's politics is garnished up much more artistically than theirs even if the dish itself is no better. But Mr. Jinnah cannot have any following even in name if he breaks away from them and he therefore continues to "lead" them. They for their part care little for Swaraj to which he as a "Nationalist" is committed even though he prefers to call it Dominion Responsible Government. They were within an ace of snatching away the League from Mr. Jinnah's remarkably retentive fingers by transferring it to the Punjab which would soon have provided it with its own President. For there are others besides Mr. Jinnah who are in search of a safe political platform. This little game of theirs was, however, spoilt by the intervention of some friends of mine to whom Mr. Jinnah owes his new lease of life, just as he owes his seat in the Assembly where he struts in the peacock vein as an "Independent" to some Congressmen, "Khilafatists" and Non-co-operators who practically compelled the Swarajist Muslim candidate from Bombay to withdraw in his favour. And yet such are Mr. Jinnah's peculiar notions of gratitude that he spares no opportunity of running down the Congress, the Khilafat organisation and the Non-co-operation movement. In his presidential address, the brevity of which certainly did not indicate the soul of wit, he went out of his way to declare that the Non-co-operation movement had failed, and that the Khilafat organization, which is sometimes charged with having "captured" the Congress, and which working in conjunction with Mahatma Gandhi, had certainly played a leading part in inducing the Congress also to take up Non-co-operation, was no better than "the handmaid of the Indian National Congress." But since the League was Mr. Jinnah's particular platform, nursed carefully for years to its present debilitated condition, we refrained from criticism. But a meeting was held at Bradlaugh Hall at which he gave repeated expression to the same sentiments and got a reply. Fearing that I may be compelled to reply to his strictures I had at first refused to attend that meeting. But when I was told that the absence of the President of the Congress from a meeting organized by Congressmen would be misunderstood, I attended it but took a seat at the back of the platform. I was, however, dragged from it to a place near the distinguished speaker of the evening, and consented to go there on condition that I would not be asked to speak. But at the end of Mr. Jinnah's speech calls for a speech from me were loud and long and it was impossible for me not to respond without appearing extremely discourteous to the audience. But if I was to speak at all I could not let Mr. Jinnah's remarks about the failure of Non-co-operation go unchallenged. He had told the audience that we had had a trial for three years and had failed, and that it was time they gave him and his friends a trial. Well, I had to be plain, and I told Mr. Jinnah that it was not Non-co-operation that had failed. It was he and likes of him that had failed Non-co-operation and the country. As for the trial of three years, I asked who had stopped him from sharing that trial? Were the gaol gates locked for him and open only for us? They were open for all alike, and he and his friends could have even outbidden us, for there was no lack of the hangman's rope for suspending stout-hearted patriots. But evidently their mind was not set so high. True, the response to Mahatma Gandhi's call for sacrifice and more sacrifice and yet more sacrifice was not adequate. But was that his failure and the failure of those that had responded to his call or rather the failure of those like Mr. Jinnah who would not respond and sought safety first? I asked that large audience which packed the Bradlaugh Hall to picture to themselves a gathering far greater than their own, an assemblage of three hundred and twenty millions who complained of the rigours and miseries of national slavery and sought to be free, and yet would not even cease to co-operate with those who held them in bondage. And then one man at last leaves that large assemblage, and while pledging himself to absolute non-violence, and assuring every oppressor of his people that he would not hurt a hair of his head, takes a vow at the same time that he at least would have no part or lot in maintaining the tyranny of the system that enslaved his people. He alone walks out of their midst, disdaining to look back and see if Mr. Jinnah follows him or Mr. Dunichand (the Chairman of that meeting), if Shaukat Ali accompanies him or Mahomed Ali, nay, even disdaining to look back and see if Devdas Gandhi and Kastoorbai would take the perilous road with him or tarry with the rest. Would they say that man had failed because he walked out alone and not one other had the courage and the love of liberty to pay its price and follow him? I do think that the audience could see in the mind's eye the picture of that solitary wayfarer, the gaunt figure of very human ascetic clad only in a khaddar *langoti* stalking out in silence and with downcast eyes, looking neither this way nor that, while the rest of that vast assemblage remained rooted to the spot, and some looked amazed and stood with mouths agape, ashamed of their cowardice, but still lacking the courage to follow, while other, mistaking weakness for wisdom, shook their heads doubtingly, and others again, making up for want of valour by a bold display of hardihood, indulged in cheap sneers and ridicule. For when I said that if this man had failed, I would rather fail a thousand times with him than succeed with the rest who tarried behind. I received from that warm-hearted Punjab audience of men and women such an ovation as I had never received in all my life.

I am sorry if all that hurt Mr. Jinnah, and I would have passed over the many bitter things that he has said in his vexation against me. But there are certain things he has said about the Khilafat organization that it would be wrong to pass over. When Mr. Jinnah talks about the discredited posirion in which the Khilafat organization stands at present", he indulges only in a cheap imitation of those rags of the Press that constitute the entire stock of political literature that ever attracts Mr. Jinnah as a reader. They live on libels and are immune from all the consequences of that otherwise pleasant pastime so long as Non-co-operators are true to their creed and McCardies preside over law-courts. What is worse, Mr. Jinnah betrays his entire ignorance of the thoughts and feelings of the people. Let him occasionally step down from the heights of Malabar Hill and mix a little with humanity, even if he has to dwell a little in the purlieus of Madanpura and Bhendi Bazar. Then he will know where the Khilafat organization stands. The chief grievance of the generality of Mussalmans against the Khilafat organization to-day is that it did not undertake to do the work for which Mr. Jinnah had become responsible to the community. A friend who did not see eye to eye with us on some political questions told us after some sad but enlightening experience that if an organization is needed to oppose us, *we* are needed to run even that, if it is to have a chance of life to-day!

The Khilafat organization has gone on so long without any appreciable assistance from Mr. Jinnah and his friends, and I am tolerably certain it can shift for itself even to-day. But even if Mr. Jinnah must needs vent the wrath he feels against me on an organization which he wrongly identifies with myself, surely he need not have attacked others. I am astonished that he should publicly ask me "to get rid of the hangers-on in my Khilafat organization who think more of the funds than of the Khilafat." If by these "hangers-on" he means my brother and myself, the matter is soon disposed off. He has known us long and intimately enough, and the little that we need for ourselves in these days of expenditure on the Khaddar scale, he himself could never have refused to give to us if we had stood in need of it. He has more than once used the word 'dare' in his interview with reference to myself, and I may now perhaps retaliate and ask him with if he would dare to name the hangers-on in the Khilafat organization who think more of the funds than of the Khilafat. God knows only too many of us are hard put to it to make the two ends meet even in these days when the cost of Khaddar as compared with Manchester and Bradford cloth of not so long ago furnishes the "index-figure" of daily expenditure. Many of them are members of his own profession and were rising juniors, if not risen seniors like him. They gave up their growing practice at the Bar at the call of duty and conscience without a tremor, and have ruined themselves in selling Khaddar and exchanging their shop before long for the prisoner's cell, the while Mr. Jinnah was winning fresh laurels, not to mention "Gms.", in the High Court, and knew only the hard labour of his chamber tempered by the relaxation of the Bar Library. Dare he then refer (to these poverty-stricken brothers of his own profession and others like them as hangers-on? If so, they could well say with Ghalib:—

"Lo, wuh bhi kah rahey hain yeh be nam o nang hai;
Yet janta agar to lutata na ghar ...ko main."

Behold, even the beloved is saying 'this fellow is absolutely nameless and has no credit or reputation; had I known this, I would not have thrown away all that I had (for the sake of the beloved.)"

If, however, Mr. Jinnah's gibe is not directed against men like Doctors Kitchlew and Mahmud, and Messrs. Khwaja Khaliquzzaman, Moazzam Ali and Sherwani, but against poor obscure Khilafat workers in receipt of a petty allowance hardly sufficient to keep body or soul together, then it is in the first place not worthy of him, and in the next place it is still less deserved than in the case of ourselves and the distinguished fellow-workers whom I have named. Whatever sacrifices these distinguished workers in the cause of Islam and of India have made, they have had some compensation at least in the plaudits they have received from the public, though they did not work to win them. But their obscurer fellow-workers have received few such plaudits, and have been sustained in their trials and sufferings only by the fire and the faith within them and the assurance that even if freedom is not a sufficient reward for all the sacrifices which the struggle for it entails, there is one who sees and knows all and never fails to reward honest endeavour. The peril of Islam and the plight of India has drawn out thousands of obscure and humble workers whose reward is assured in another world if this is too indifferent to their great merits; but if some self-seeking charlatans were also attracted and hung themselves on to vast and far flung organizations such as those of the Khilafat and the Congress during the storm and stress of a great though bloodless, revolution, is it then for closet philosophers to pass judgment from armchairs on the work of those that have not time even to wipe their perspiring brows? At any rate, Mr. Jinnah's profession has been characterised as parasitical, for it produces little of the world's wealth and consumes much. Wherefore limpets with bulging brief-bags and large bank balances should not be the first to fling a stone at other "hangers-on."

—Yours etc.,

MAHOMED ALI.

N. C. O'S AND CANTONMENT.

MAHATMA'S INSTRUCTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, June 18.

In reply to a telegram from Mr. Gangadin Chhavniwala, soliciting opinion whether non-cooperators should enter Cantonment Boards, Mr. Gandhi wires from Sabarmati, "they may stop if they can try more effectively to push khaddar."

PANDIT MALAVIYA TO VISIT TRIVANDRUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, June 17.

Satyagraha is still being offered at Vaikom. It is understood that Mr. Gandhi has requested Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to visit Trivandrum and discuss the situation with the authorities and if possible arrive at some satisfactory settlement.

A PROMINENT KHILAFAT WORKER'S DEATH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, June 18.

Abdul Kadir Sahib Sandagar, Secretary, District Khilafat Committee wires:—

Moulana Mohamed Husain Sahib, Secretary of the Anjuman-e-Islam, Belgaum and Hon. Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Khilafat Committee, died of heart failure yesterday, the 17th instant.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations approved the proposal to establish an Epidemic Information Office at Singapore.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

tied for another three years to work on a paper, which though congenial in its way to one to whom journalistic work of any kind has always had a great fascination, deprived me of the opportunities which were most attractive to my mind. I was strongly pressed by the proprietors of the "Statesman" to forget our differences and remain with them. But much as I liked my life in Calcutta and dreaded the break with the many friends I had there, both European and Indian, I never wavered in the decision I had formed when I first read Sir Pherozeshah's letter, that I was offered a great opportunity which it would be folly not to accept.

* * * *

My arrangements with Sir Pherozeshah were settled in a very brief correspondence. I always found him very businesslike and easy to get on with in matters of business, as indeed in all things. We settled upon a three years' agreement, the salary he had originally mentioned was to be made progressive. I was to have unfettered editorial control, the financial control being in the hands of the Directors, and the policy of the paper was to be the policy of the Indian National Congress. The only difficulty was that Sir Pherozesah spoke of the paper being actually started on the 1st January, 1913, while I was not free to come to Bombay until that date. Ultimately it was agreed that I should come straight to Bombay as soon as my arrangement with the "Statesman" terminated and the paper was to be started as soon as possible after my arrival. I was given to understand that all the business arrangements were well in hand and the plant and machinery in process of being installed. But, even so, I was quite sure in my own mind that it would be impossible for the "Bombay Chronicle" to make its appearance before the first of March at the earliest; and, as it turned out, this was too soon, for the printing staff was unprepared and the machinery was not ready when that date arrived, though the paper did actually come out two days later, on Monday March 3rd. But that is a story which may be deferred for the present.

* * * *

III.

Until I arrived in Bombay, I had never met Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and I do not know that I had ever seen him, though I suppose I must have. I only knew of him as the political lion of Bombay, whose roars frequently enough reverberated throughout India. I expected to meet a man of strong personality, broad views and sympathies and big intellect. I was not disappointed. Indeed he exceeded my expectations for I found, in addition, a strong sense of humour, which combined with his other qualities made his society a perpetual delight. I recall the pleasure it used to be in the course of the day's hard work to spend an hour or two in the evening at the famous chambers in the Esplanade. I have met few men in my time with such a sane and practical outlook on politics, such a grasp of, and respect for, the things that mattered and such indifference to the unimportant details and side issues which were apt to befog some of his associates. I have known none who always so unerringly put his finger on the essential central point of any matter in controversy and never swerved from the logical development of his argument. He always treated with good-humoured indulgence people of lesser reasoning faculties, who required, sometimes laboriously, to be brought round to the correct view of a question. He was wonderfully patient and tolerant of supposed friends who, as he knew, intrigued against him. I never heard him say anything that was unkind or ill-natured about men who were supposed to be his rivals, and he was even most quaintly good-humoured about his open enemies. But all this was the good humour and tolerance of a big, strong personality. It was never a weakness. Nothing ever caused him to dominish one iota of his adherence to his strong convictions or to swerve from his strong patriotism and sense of public duty. Above all he had the indefinable mixture of sincerity, and *bonhomie*, which put one on good terms with a man from the first moment of conduct and inspired confidence and affection

* * * *

There are two gravely wrong impressions regarding my private and professional relations with Sir Pherozeshah, which it has been sought to create. That egregious scandal-monger, Sir Maurice Hayward, has actually declared that on some occasions Sir Pherozeshah Mehta "threatened me with dismissal" I wonder who invented this lie. Nothing could be further from the truth. I can say with the utmost sincerity that I never had a serious difference with Sir Pherozeshah about anything, either in regard to things of a private nature or in our business or political relations. It was not to be expected that there should not be occasional differences of opinion as to the course to be pursued in a particular matter, whether it was a question of politics or a matter of internal domestic economy in the office. But there was always the most friendly discussion ending in one or the other of us quite agreeably giving way. I was not always satisfied with the arrangements and the decisions of the Board of Directors, and they were not always satisfied with what I did or proposed to do. But as long as Sir Pherozeshah was alive, and I had him to deal with as the head of the Board, such disagreements, usually on minor matters, never created the least departure from our most friendly intercourse, and up to the time of his death I never had anything but the kindest treatment from Sir Pherozeshah, nor did he ever lessen the friendly intimacy which had existed between us from the beginning or betray any sign of diminution of his confidence in my conduct of the paper.

* * * *

So much for my personal relations with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. As regards the conduct of the paper, that was always my affair, from first to last, while he was alive. As I have already said, the main policy on which the paper was to be conducted was settled in the beginning. Apart from that I exercised unfettered editorial control. There was never any disagreement or difference of opinion between myself and Sir Pherozeshah in these matters. I remember on one occasion he was upset because, inadvertently the "Chronicle" published a somewhat cu[t] obituary article about someone of [w]hom I knew very little and Sir Pherozeshah a great deal—to his detriment! But the source from which the article came and my own good faith were enough to remove any doubt in his mind as to my endorsing the eulogy, had I known the man's history. It was an accident of the kind that happens in the best regulated newspaper offices and was not a matter of great importance, I remember, too, that sometimes he was nervous at the publicity given to [h]is criticisms from the pen of Dinshah [G]habar, but I was always able to reassure him. My experience and knowledge of the law of libel was sufficient safeguard against anything of an actionable character getting into the paper. But these minor matters apart, we were always in cordial agreement and Sir Pherozeshah's constant attention of the matter appearing in the [e]ditorial columns of the paper was one of the most encouraging consolations of a task that became more arduous and onerous in its responsibility as time went on.

* * * *

The idea of the "controlling hand" of Sir Pherozeshah during his lifetime and the breaking loose of a wild editor after his death is a myth which I have no doubt will continue to be propagated. The fact, however, is as I have stated, I never questioned the policy pursued by me during the whole time that he was the chairman of the Board and I was Editor from March, 1913 to the day of his death in the autumn of 1915. He was always ready for consultation and to give me information on subjects on which I was not fully informed when I needed it and I would always contract in the least from the value of the help he gave me in this way during the strenuous period of two years and more, but it is quite wrong to imagine, as many might from what has been written by various people since his death, that he exercised any active control over or "direction" in any sense of the word, the editorial conduct of the paper. He agreed in the beginning that, as long as I pursued a policy approved by the directors, my editorship was to be unfettered and he kept his word. It is profitless to speculate as to what might have been his attitude in the development of the political situation which arose after his death.

* * * *

One statement in particular in Sir Maurice Hayward's recent speech has caused considerable amusement. He said that when the "restraining influence" of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was removed Mr. Jinnah began to take part in politics. The suggestion of Sir Pherozeshah holding in leash and I straining against him to join in the political fray is really rich. It shows the utter stupidity of the man's mind. Of course an editor of a newspaper or journal is taking part in politics all the time. But, if it is meant that I took a part in politics, outside my capacity as editor, after Sir Pherozeshah's death, that is equally untrue and stupid. I had been taking a very active part in the political life of Bombay for a long time before Sir Pherozeshah's lamented death, at the urgent request as well as by my own choice. At his invitation I made my first speech at a public meeting in Bombay—I think it was in the Town Hall and the subject was the treatment of Indians in South Africa. Only shortly before he died he had expressed the hope that I would take an active part in the coming Congress Session in Bombay. But apart from that I had already been politically active outside my work as editor. Of course, we all became more active in the years that followed the Bombay Congress of 1915. The march of events compelled it.

(To be continued.)

LATEST CABLE

SOUTH AFRICA ELECTI[ON]

POSITION OF PARTIES.

LONDON, Ju[ne]

The General Election in South A[fr]ica, the most momentous in the history [of] the Union, were 267 candidates for 121 contests. Many rural constituencies cover hug[e] areas which will delay the announcement of the final result, but already the South African Party, of which General Smuts is the leader, has had its majority of eight at the dissolution wiped out with notable leaders like General Smuts, Sir Abe Bailey and Mr. Fischer, Chairman of the Committees defeated. The three parties entered the fight most confidently. The South African which is controlled predominantly the British Union, which had 129 candidates, the Nationalists, who are mostly Dutch headed by General Hertzog, had 84 and the Labourites. But the feature of the election was the agreement or a pact between the Nationalists and the Labourites who have mutually pledged to vote for one another. The South Africans were most optimistic, claiming that there had been created a strong feeling against the Pact. The contest, which fight, was in the Rand in the Cape Province, important changes are anticipated in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State where there were very few triangular fights. The most notable triangular contest is in the Rand constituency of Denver, where Colonel Creswell, leader of the Labour Party, defeated the South African and the Independent Labourite candidates.—Reuter.

STATE OF PARTIES.

LONDON, Jun[e]

Cape Town.—Mr. Creswell, Labour Leader, has been re-elected. Hither[to] the state of parties is as follows:—

Ministerialists	.....
Labour	.....
Nationalists	.....
Independent	.....

Reuter.

DANGERS OF COLOUR PREJUDICE.

ANTI-CHRIST TEACHINGS IN AFRICA.

RHODESIA INDIANS' PROTEST

A special conference of the Rhodesian British Indian Association was held at the Grand Theatre on Saturday, the 19th inst., under the presidency of Mr. Vishinsing Atmasing (President of the Beira British Indian Association and Chamber of Commerce).

Among those present were:—Officers: Messrs. M. H. Essak, chairman; I. K. Hoosein, vice-chairman; V. B. Nagrani, secretary; B. N. Patel, joint secretary; M. R. Desai, treasurer. Delegates: Messrs. Tayeb and Vachee from Bulawayo; C. H. Desai, Midlands; Ishmail Moollan, Que Que; J. K. Singadia, Umtali; A. B. Ahamed, Rusapi; C. Z. Patel, Gatooma, and about 60 visitors from Beira and Rhodesia.

After welcoming the president elect, national and welcome songs were sung by Mr. B. B. Patel.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President (Mr. Atmasing), in his opening address, which he delivered in English and in vernacular, having welcomed the delegates, referred to the colour prejudice, which he described as mischievous and unholy. If men were respectable citizens, law-abiding and assisted in the welfare of the community there was no necessity for the existence of such prejudice either on the part of Europeans or coloured people. He emphasised the dangers of such prejudice both from the teachings of Christ and those of Mahomed. Apart from the world upheaval, which was responsible for much trouble, both the economic and political conditions and unrest all over the world were due to egotism and hatred which could only be adjusted when men exercised sound judgment and tolerance towards their brethren of whatever colour or creed. Self-conceit was also highly subversive of good manners and led to self-destruction sooner or later, and no people in the world had ever progressed for any length of time, or evolved on sound lines, who had been guilty of selfishness and conceit. Although they had their troubles, he urged them to avoid hatred of their fellowmen, which was sinful. They should endeavour to live in amity, with their fellow citizens on the principle of live and let live. They must, therefore, endeavour to gain the respect of their fellow-citizens, which in turn would engender respect for them. They could do that and still be true to their mother country and to their religion. (Applause.)

Speaking of the present immigration laws, he said they were sufficient for the protection both of the Indians and the Europeans. There were points, however, which might be amended, and he suggested that the present method of enforcing the law in some cases was rather humiliating and degrading. He felt sure that this was a matter which only needed to be brought to the notice of the Government in order to ensure a remedy. He deprecated a system of segregation being introduced, holding that no enlightened nation could successfully segregate the peoples of another nation, whatever their colour. It should not matter where a man lived provided he conformed to the laws of the State and maintained himself in decency and respect. The primary obligation was that they should always be self-respecting and law abiding and be able to adjust themselves to modern conditions as they progressed. Unless they respected themselves they could not expect others to respect them. He concluded by urging his auditors to seek in their own advancement the good of the community and so become valuable citizens worthy of the name and a credit to their mother country. (Applause.)

Rules and regulations were then framed and were passed unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed:

"This conference resolves that the present existing Immigration laws are sufficient protection against the entrance of undesirable immigrants; the powers invested by such laws in the immigration officers should not be indiscriminately used against Indians in particular. It must be put a stop to; and equal treatment must be given to the Indians irrespective of colour, class and creed.

"That the rights of citizenship should not be denied or taken from the Indians.

"The municipal authorities must not be granted such unlimited powers or powers which may at any time be used to wound the self-respect of the Indians in general.

"That Government may be approached to open an educational institution where Indian children may freely acquire education.

That Government may be approached to grant land titles to the Indians in the same way as to other British subjects without distinction."

A vote of thanks was passed to the Beira British Indian Association and Chamber of Commerce from whom the following message of congratulation was received:—

"We, the members of the managing committee of Beira British Indian Association and the Indian Chamber of Commerce respectfully beg to request you, on behalf of all British Indians in Beira, to convey our message to our brethren in Rhodesia that we whole-heartedly support you in your movement in defending your rights and honour against any aggressive, offensive and degrading laws, if any, against the Indian brethren in Rhodesia."

"That this conference desires to record its sincere appreciation and offers its deep gratitude to Mr. Vishansing for accepting the Presidency of the conference, for which the conference prays that Providence may spare him long to help in guiding their future and making the conference a success."

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. M. H. Essak, a local chairman, who took special interest in the affairs of the conference, and also to the delegates, visitors and volunteers who helped to make the conference a success.—The "Rhodesian Herald."

THE QUESTION OF BERAR.

(Continued from page 6.)

rainty with some sovereign rights resting with him. We will find a *fait-accompli* in Berar and gain that which we are striving for in our political activities. In supporting the cause of Nizam we advocate the cause of every Indian prince. Besides it will disclose the future policy of the Swaraj as regards all other Indian States, which will be to see the rights of the Indian rulers protected and their internal affairs fully freed from the outward interference. The Berarees as well will welcome the situation. Their land will go to a ruler who is willing to facilitate their way to self-determination. The Nizam, as he so graciously declares, will put the people of the province on their road to an ideal which might not come within the reach of other Indians for a time to time.

And this all comes to Berar out of Nizam's own accord and his good-will; as under the circumstances of the case he need not bring forth his claim under any stipulation whatsoever. The province is his; and should go to him under the same conditions under which it went to British Government. The question of consulting the people of Berar in the matter, as some unwise displomacy may suggest and a left-hand policy may likely bring it to surface, does not arise in this case. It is purely a question of Nizam's proprietory rights on the province in question and should be decided purely on its own merits. Besides, if the Government of India does not see its way to consult the will of the ruled subject in the mould of their own policy in many things of importance—and if they did so they could not go on in India in the present form of their Government—how could such demands be made in the case of the Nizam? His Exalted Highness has, however, put an end to all such side-issues. He offers autonomy to Berar and there lies no apprehension as to the fulfilment of the promise. The Nizam, I think, will have no objection if the Government makes the fulfilment of this promise of the Nizam as a condition of the said transfer.

It is, however, a matter of rejoicing that the question of Berar does not leave any good ground for the Hindu-Muslim differences, the Hindu element in the province out-numbers the Muslims and the change in the status cannot fail to better the condition of both.

Appeal to Congressmen.

In acceding to the demands of the Nizam in this case the Government will do another good service to their own cause in India. India has been given a promise of Home Rule and the Berar question supplies an occasion for the Government to prove their *bona fides*. The transference of Berar to Hyderabad practically means the sublimation of the present form of Government in the province into Swaraj. The Government on one side will do in Berar only that which they promise to do in future in India; on the other hand, they will discharge their high obligations to an injured State which has stood fast to them at every cost, and show that they believe in Right and not in Might. Any refusal of the demands of the Nizam will consequently show that the Government promise to the Indian in the matter of Home Rule are words that carry no weight with them.

In the conclusion, I appeal to my coworkers in the Congress, and the members of all other political institutions, to take up in right earnest, the cause of the Nizam as in doing so we are only advocating our own cause.

FORGED NOTES CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

The judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Tapp, the Sessions Judge, in the forged currency notes case, in which 17 Mahomedans were charged with forging currency notes of various denominations and circulating them throughout the country. The Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced fourteen of them to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from two to seven years. Three were acquitted.

A COMMUNAL FRACAS AVERTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

A disturbance which might have developed into a communal riot was averted in Lahore city last night by the timely intervention of a Sub-Inspector of Police and a number of Hindu and Mahomedan residents. It is alleged that a number of Mahomedan students were seen in the act of desecrating an image of Shiva in a street in the city whereupon the Hindus of the neighbourhood took steps to prevent them. This resulted in a slight fracas. The communal feeling in the locality is strained in consequence.

ENTERTAINING AKALI JATHA.

PUNJAB M. L. C. SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

A message from Ludhiana reports that Sardar Mohindrasingh, a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, has been sentenced to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500 on a charge of entertaining a Shahidi Akali Jatha.

TEXTILE SCHOOL IN BOMBAY.

S. S. LEAGUE'S SCHEME.

The Social Service League, Bombay, is going to start a Textile School at Parel as part of its Working Men's Institute. The building required for the School is ready and a well-thought-out scheme for training workmen has been drawn up by a Committee of experts and others. The following machinery has been supplied free for practical training:—Looms and 2 winding machines by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., 1 Winding Machine by Messrs. Tata Sons and 8 machines for Carding and Spinning by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons. Some more machinery and accessories are still required and the League is in need of funds to meet other requirements in connection with this Textile Technical education scheme such as scholarships for the day and night class students to attract them from amongst persons actually working in mills, the construction of a shed for locating some of the machinery for practical training, current expenses etc. Also a deficit in the building funds of the school has to be made up. Appeals to mill-owners have already been issued and reminders are now being sent. The Municipal Corporation has also been approached for help and it is hoped that Government will be pleased to sanction a liberal grant. If all parties concerned in this useful scheme contribute their quota there should be no difficulty in making it a success. As soon as the additionally required machinery is obtained classes will be opened and the millowners are requested to give immediate attention to the appeals addressed to them in this behalf.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW.

The March issue of the *International Labor Review*, published by the International Labor Office in Geneva, which has just been released, contains several valuable treatises of interest to students of industrial economics.

An article by Paul Fauchille, leading expert in international law, entitled "The Rights of Emigration and Immigration," is an exceptionally well thought out and clearly presented study of the two aspects of immigration restriction. He presents the opinions of that school which believes in the absolute right of a State to regulate the ingress or egress from its territory, as well as the doctrine of individual liberty. He adopts the latter as his theme, but admits that the individual's right of migration is not absolute but is limited by the State's right of self-preservation.

Prof. J. B. Condliffe is the author of an extensive article on "Experiments in State Control in New Zealand," which appears in the Review. In it he reviews the development of the system of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes and traces the recent developments of the Arbitration Court and Board of Trade since the industrial depression of 1921. This article is of interest in that it deals more particularly with the growing opposition to the Arbitration Court manifested by certain leading trade unions in recent years.

The current number of the Review also contains an account of the problem of seasonal unemployment in the building industry by William Stanley Parker of Boston. Other material includes an article dealing with problems of factory inspection, miscellaneous data and information, statistics of employment and unemployment, prices and the cost of living, migration statistics, booknotes, etc.

THE DOMINION DISLIKE FOR TITLES

ITS CAUSES

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

South Australia is following the lead of several other States of the Dominions in taking steps to dam the flow of knighthoods into its territory. Canada asked five years ago that no more titles might be given by the Crown to Canadian citizens and that hereditary titles already given to them should expire with the present holders. Two years ago the disrelish of British South Africa for the conferment of titles upon its citizens was expressed with almost equal vigour. A well-known New Zealand statesman was able some years ago to overwhelm an outgoing Premier at the polls by coming forward as "plain Bill Massey", by way of emphasising his unlikeness to the rival—decidedly more democratic in other respects—who had rashly accepted a title. This repugnance is partly explained by the fact that both Canada and South Africa have had bad luck in our London choices of Dominion recipients for honours. One of these two Dominions seems to be heartily ashamed of her most widely known peer, and the other expressed so much distaste on hearing of a peerage offered to one of her rich men that the offer was declined. Another thing which has made titles an object of dislike or contempt in Dominion eyes is the shady modern history of the virtual sale of peerages to rich men who have financed English political parties. But also there is a more widespread antipathy in the Dominions to titles, particularly hereditary ones, as being, in a general way, undemocratic. A few Australians and New Zealanders may seriously believe that, if there were a great many titled persons among them, there might creep back into existence some sort of aristocratic organisation of society and of government. A far larger number would pooh-pooh any such apprehension, but would also pooh-pooh titles as unsavoury relics of a snobbishness with which they believe us to be deeply tainted and from which they believe themselves to be conspicuously free. The average Australian or Canadian will not tell you that hereditary titles are politically dangerous. He will only say that they are flummery or tomfoolery and that their distribution evidently cannot be kept clean. It seems rather a melancholy old age for one of mankind's attempts to get good work out of people by giving them a kind of prize names instead of something more material. The Greeks tried crowns of parsley and the Romans of oak, and we tried "Sir," but somehow it will not quite work. The Dominions are clear about that.

MISREPRESENTING THE TURKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is contributing to the 'Zamidar,' Lahore, a series of articles on the Khilafat problem in which the treatment of the subject is logical, modern and based on authentic knowledge of Islamic law. In one of the articles the learned Maulana gives, as he says, a literal translation in Urdu of Ismet Pasha's speech as published in the Turkish and Egyptian papers, the 'Tanheed,' the 'Afkar,' the 'Aksham,' the 'Al. Akhbar' and the 'Vadiun-nail,' and delivered some time ago on the abolition of Khilafat. Here is the English translation of Ismat's speech referred to above:—

"The problem has two sides, political and religious. It should be known that from the religious standpoint the abolition of this office of Khilafat will not produce the least hindrance in the enforcement and carrying out of Islamic laws; *for the Turkish Government will as usual continue to enforce all Islamic laws and orders in the most difficult situation.* There will, however, be no office designated as the Khalifa. Besides, it is clear that for the last four years we have been enforcing Islamic laws through this National Assembly, although it has not been under the influence of any Khalifa. How is it that in future we shall not be able to do the same? We shall undoubtedly be able and continue to do the same as long as Allah's will is on our side. As regards political side of the question, those who attach political importance to Khilafat think that Constantinople is conceded to Turkish Government because it is the seat of Khilafat. This is not true. Constantinople is secured to the Turks because they successfully opposed the Greek hordes and Khalifa Wahiduddin's army; and till the Turkish nation retains the present power, Constantinople and all cities in Turkey will remain in its possession. Countries and cities are not exchanged. They are brought into possession by force. *The Mussalmans of the world love and respect us not for this place (Constantinople) or this office (Khilafat) but for the Islamic spirit of Turkey and her services to Islam. All true and respectable Mussulmans hold the Turks in esteem because they have always fought for Mussulmans and so long we are fighters for Islam so long their sentiments towards us will be the same.*" The italicised words need no comment. They express the true Islamic spirit of the Turks and prove beyond doubt that they are still the sword, the custodian of Islam and are thus anxious to guard its interests; and yet how wickedly notorious was a lies agency's misrepresentation of facts when it told us that Ismat asserted in his speech that the Muslim world sympathised with the Turks not because they held the reins of Khilafat but because they were strong. The agency played the foul game and succeeded for the time being in its object of antagonising the simple Indian Mussulmans against the honest and brave Turks. In our own country we daily see how often misleading, one-sided and biassed versions of passing events are given especially when Hindu-Muslim tension is growing or the prestige of the bureaucracy is involved. Where important international issues are concerned we should still more be very inquisitive about the truth in a cablegram.—Yours, etc.

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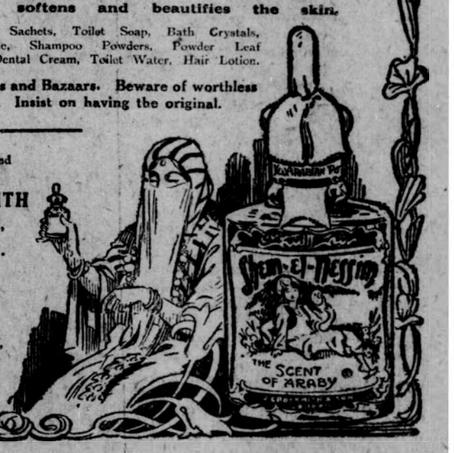
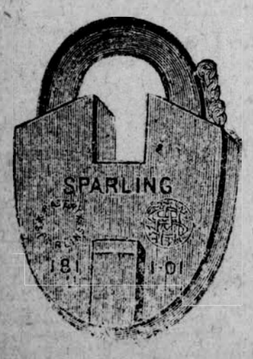


THERE IS ECONOMY



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SPORTING NEWS.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST

INDIAN PLAYERS BEATEN IN SINGLES.

LONDON, June 17.

Paris.—The match in the third round of the Davis Cup between France and India began to-day and two victories in Singles were secured by France. Lacoste (France) beat Sleem (India) 4/6; 6/4; 6/2; 6/4. This match was a contest between two players who had many similarities of style and was a base-line duel throughout. Lacoste's unvarying accuracy enabled him to outplay his veteran opponent.

Cochet (France) beat Jacob (India) 6/4; 4/6; 6/4; 6/2. Cochet had no difficulty in winning and it was largely due to carelessness that he lost the second set.

Cochet and Brugnon meet Hadi and Fyzee in Doubles to-morrow. Barotra has not been included in the French team as he is suffering from fatigue following hard games in the French Championship.—Reuter.

Paris. In the third round of the Davis Cup Lacoste (France) beat Sleem (India) 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. Cochet (France) beat Jacob (India) 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

LONDON, June 17.

The following is a revised list of the probable starters with jockeys for Royal Hunt Cup:—Niceas, Garner; Irish Hope, Archibald; Pondoland, jockey not yet decided; Robert Espagne, Donoghue; Caravel, Pryor; Clochnaben, Walsh; Minority, Smirke; Rocl Fire, H. Robertson; Weathervane, H Leach; Mink, Richards; Torlonia, Weston Cockpit, McLachlan junior; Frater, R. Dick Jaunting Car, Marland; Ironbridge, Orme Dinkie, Alford; Thundercloud, Vatard; Wykeham, D. Morris; Evander, Maclachlan senior; Twelve Pointer, Carslake; Crubeen more, jockey not yet decided.

The following is the latest betting on the Royal Hunt Cup:—8/1 against Twelve Pointer; 17/2 against Toronia; 9/1 Mink (Taken and Offered) and Niceas (Offered, 10/ taken); 10/1 Irish Hope; 100/7 Ironbridge 100/6 Cockpit and Weathervane; 20/1 Caravel (taken and offered) and Jaunting Car (Offered); 25/1 Minority (taken and offered and Thundercloud, Rock Fire, Dinkie and Wykeham (offered); 25/1 Frater (offered and 35/1 (taken); 40/1 Evander (offered).—Reuter.

DINKIE'S VICTORY.

LONDON, June 18.

The following is the result of the Royal Hunt Cup:—

DINKIE	1
WEATHERVANE	2
TWELVE POINTER	3

RESULT OF ASCOT STAKES.

LONDON, June 17.

The following is the result of the Ascot Stakes:—

Scullion	1
Keror	2
Miwani	3

Fourteen ran. Won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Betting.—11/2 against Keror; 10/1 against scullion and Miwani.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, June 17.

The following are the results of County cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Somerset beat Middlesex by 37 runs. Middlesex made 149 in their second innings. White taking four for 29.

Sussex beat Leicester by ten wickets. Leicester made 51 in second innings, Parkes taking seven for 17. Sussex scored for no wickets.

Gloucester beat Essex by four wickets. Essex made 302 in second innings, of which Morris contributed 63. Mills took five wickets for 91. Gloucester in second innings made 299 for six, Dipper making 116 and Smith 96.

Surrey beat Lancashire on first innings. Surrey's second innings totalled 238. Jardine made 91 and R Tyldesley took six wickets for 79. Lancashire made 197 for seven, Watson scoring 73.

Kent beat Worcester by 93 runs. Worcester made 231 in second innings, Foster making 128.

Notts beat Hampshire by 124 runs. Notts declared their second innings closed at 307 for three wickets, of which Whysall made 150 not out, Payton 50 not out and Carr 68. Hampshire's second innings totalled 239, Mead making 84 and Livsey 67. Richmond took six wickets for 85.

Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by 137 runs. Derby made 163 in second innings, Macaulay taking four wickets for 24.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA VS ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 17.

The South Africans innings this morning closed at quarter to one having lasted five hours and a quarter. Catterall played vigorous cricket and his driving was superb. He hit two sixes and fifteen fours.

Bowling Analysis.—South Africa. 2nd Innings.—Gilligan five for 83: Tate four for 103; Parkin nought for 38; Kilner nought for 40; Fender nought for 56; Woolley nought for 41.

ATHLETIC CONTEST AT OXFORD.

LONDON, June 17.

In an athletic contest at Oxford to-day, South African Olympic Games team drew with Oxford University, each team winning four events.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

A GOOD GAME SPOILT

B. B. R.F. A. (Abbott, Carey) ... 2 Goals.
101. R. G. A. ..... Nil.

Despite the uninviting weather, the first division contest between the R. G. A. and R. F. A. drew a fairly large gathering which was surprised to see the R. F. A. winning by two goals to nil. What would have been one of the best games of the season was spoilt by incompetent supervision and the usual pig-headed play on the part of the R. G. A. The referee's ideas of on-sides' were in the moon and his decisions on tackling were as erroneous as they were amusing. It is strange that the Referees Association have again entrusted Mr. Clarkson with such a decisive match after his whistling displays last Saturday. The R. G. A. were decidedly inferior to their opponents and what little good they might have done with their combination they mangled up by their desire to play the man and not the ball when they can not have things their own way. The R.F.A. forwards were a bustling lot and more than a match for the slow-moving defence of the R. G. A. Keaney's shady defensive tactics were hardly commendable and in many instances undeniably deliberate and his not being pulled up for such dangerous play except once showed the want of efficiency on the part of the referee.

The Gunners secured two fruitless corners at the start but the R.F.A. soon shaped things for themselves. Ford and Ardagh eluded the mighty feet of Reany and the former's pass to Abbott resulted in the latter scoring the first goal amid loud cheers. This was perhaps the direct result of Waddle handling intentionally and the following "free" proved fatal to the R.G.A. Abbott's new position at centre-forward seemed to better the R. F. A. attack. The wings centre beautifully and gave anxious moments to the R. G. A. defence. Abbott mucked a sure goal by heading clumsily and the R. G. A. goalie saved a goal by inches conceding to a corner. It took the gunners all their energy to transfer play and when they did so, the R. F. A. defence refused to yield. Waddle was entrusted with a clear run and his centre was the beginning of a short tussle in front of the R. F. A. goal. Lindsay was prominent with his timely kicks and the halves never left their men alone. The steady shower increased in fury and the ball became so heavy that it rolled along the ground. The players found it difficult to keep their feet. The Brigade forwards were unusually active and were constantly threatening the R. G. A. goal. Davis was doing better work than his lengthy colleague and averted much of the danger. The R. F. A. quintette to a man played a dashing game.

The R. G. A. showed signs of improvement in the second half when their attacking made serious effort to equalise. T. James however saved the situation by translating a certain goal to a corner. The military forwards lacked confidence and failed to control the ball and invariably lost to the R. F. A. halves Abbott was constantly detected to be lying "off-side" but Reany's threatening attitude towards him was simply uncalled for. The R. F. A. however had greater surprises in store for the R. G. A. Off a pass from Abbott, Carey swung the leather right past James with a stinging left kick. This was more than the patience of the R. G. A. could stand. From now onwards their activities were directed in bringing down the offenders and there was hardly any sober play.

The R. F. A. forwards at first paid little heed to the heaving but things came to a head when Ardagh was deliberately thrown over by Reany in an unblushing manner. The referee fortunately intervened and avoided a fight and there was much discussion in the dressing room after game. Reaney has particular grievances against the Press though they give him much prominence. Why not try a cartoon this time?

Teams were:—

B. B. R.F.A.:—Banks; Lindsay and Kelly; Rogers, T. James and C. Kelly Ardagh, Ford, Abbott, Carey and Allan.

R. G. A.:—James; Davis and Reaney Griffiths, Gingell and Marston, Byrne, French Flood Bacon and Waddle.

Referee: Mr. A. J. Clarkson.

TO-DAY.

Cooperage: 70th R.G.A. vs. G. I. P. Parel. Oval: Mech. Transport vs. Colaba United.

DECCAN GYMKHANA SWIMMING TOURNAMENT.

The Deccan Gymkhana Swimming Tournaments held at the Lokamanya Tilak Swimming Bath were a great success. There were over 70 entries for the different events, viz.:—I 100 yards Fast Swimming; II 50 Yards one hand swimming back stroke; and III Jumping. The prizes were distributed at the hands of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor 'Marhatta'. The following are the results;—

100 YARDS FAST SWIMMING.

Mr. A K Hakim, Wai 1; Mr. H M Shekhdar, Bombay 2; Time recorded 1 minutes 25 secs.

(UNDER 18):—Mr A G Bundele, Talegaon 1 Mr. R. M. Bangale, 2; Time recorded 1 min 10 secs.

50 YARDS ONE HAND SWIMMING BACK STROKE. (ABOVE 18):—Mr. S G Godbole Poona, 1; Mr. D H. Joglekar, Poona, 2. Time recorded 57 seconds.

(UNDER 18):—Mr. G A Bundele, Talegaon 1; Mr. G. A. Shitole, Poona 2; Time recorded 53 1/5 secs.

JUMPING:—Mr. P G Joshi 1, Mr. R. T Phakar 2, Mr. G A Bundele 3, and Mr. E. T. Lagu 4.

CONGRESS FINANCES.

A SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

The following has been issued over the signatures of the General Secretaries of the Congress, Messrs. Deshpande, Kitchlew and Jawaharlal Nehru:—

In our statement on Congress Finances issued recently we made special references to the contribution of the city of Bombay to the Crore Fund in 1921. To avoid any misconception an explanation is necessary. We also desire to correct some errors which crept into our statement owing to an oversight.

As stated, donors in Bombay promised a sum of 38 lacs in 1921. We have mentioned in our statement that out of this sum Rs. 35½ lacs were collected in that year. Three donations totalling ten lacs were included in these collections in pursuance of a resolution of the Working Committee to the effect that donations given to local institutions or other local needs arising out of Non-co-operation may be retained wholly by the organisers and at their instance be considered part of the All-India Tilak Swaraj Fund. As a matter of fact these three donations were not actually realised in 1921. A donor of five lacs has subsequently executed a deed of a building worth rupees five lacs. A second donor of three lacs kept the promised amount in his possession but paid the Bombay Committee interest on it at the rate of 5 per cent. on his donation for the first year. The Working Committee authorised him to use the second year's interest on an agricultural scheme of public utility. We would also mention that the realisations in Bombay included a sum of rupees 2½ lacs collected and retained by the Bombay branch of the Swaraj Sabha for purposes directly connected with the Non-co-operation movement.

We wish to correct the figure relating to the total savings of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the end of 1921. Out of their savings of Rs. 20 lacs a sum of nearly five lacs was paid to the All-India Congress Committee as their 25 per cent. quota. The nett saving of the Bombay Committee thus amounted to Rs. 15 lacs. The seven lacs held by the All-India Congress Committee at the end of 1921 include these five lacs. This sum should therefore be deducted from the balance with Bombay and added to the balance held by the other Provincial Committees. Thus the savings of the Bombay Committee at the end of 1921 were about 15 lacs, of other Provincial Committees of about 13 lacs and Rs. 7 lacs of the All-India Congress Committee.

The three lacs which were shown to have been given to the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee for khaddar work were given by the All-India Khaddar Board, out of the eleven lacs granted to it by the All-India Congress Committee and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Two smaller sums—Rs. 30,000 to Utkal and Rs. 8,469 to Andhra—were also similarly given by the Khaddar Board. These three sums should therefore be deducted from the total sum of rupees twenty-seven lacs. We thus find that the total sum spent on khaddar work—apart from ear marked expenditure under this head—was over rupees twenty-three and a half lacs.

A CASE AGAINST ALLIANCE BANK.

CHARTERED BANK'S CLAIM UPHELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose delivered judgment in a case relating to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., in liquidation. In the course of his judgment, His Lordship said that this was an application on behalf of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for an order that the liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., be directed to pay to the Chartered Bank the amount of three debit clearing vouchers in full. The Chartered Bank were members of the Clearing House of the Imperial Bank of India. On 27th April 1923, certain cheques drawn on the Chartered Bank and delivered to the Alliance Bank by some of the latter's customers to be credited to their accounts, were handed by the Alliance Bank's clerk to the Chartered Bank's clerks, and credits and debits were provisionally made by the Imperial Bank in accounts of those two banks with the Imperial Bank of India. The cheques were then brought away by the Chartered Bank's clerk to the Chartered Bank for examination. On examination it was found that the cheques were not in order, and were dishonoured by the Chartered Bank and returned to the Alliance Bank. At close of business on 27th April 1923, when the Alliance Bank suspended payment, the Chartered Bank held three debit clearing vouchers for Rs. 8,714, and on the following day, the Imperial Bank of India refused to put these three vouchers through the clearing of that date and to readjust entries accordingly. The result was that the Alliance Bank received credit in clearing for these cheques amounting to Rs. 8,714 and, it was alleged that, they held funds to which they had no claim but to which the Chartered Bank were entitled. The Chartered Bank claimed the money in full, but the Alliance Bank had offered to pay fifty per cent of the amount.

His Lordship was of opinion that the Alliance Bank received those cheques as agents for collection because of the fact that after the cheques had been dishonoured, the Alliance Bank reversed their original credit to their constituents' accounts in respect of those cheques, the action of the Alliance Bank in reversing the credit to their constituents' accounts in respect of those cheques was consistent only with their having received the cheques as Agents for collection and with the fact that they never placed any money to their customers credit for their customers to draw upon. If as a matter of fact, the proceeds of these cheques had actually been collected and the relationship of the banks and the customers established, it would not have been open to the Alliance Bank to reverse their original credit to their constituents' accounts. This strengthened the conclusion that the cheques in question were not finally cleared. It would, therefore, follow that the monies represented by those cheques were never, in fact, collected by the Alliance Bank at a time when they were entitled to claim them as part of their assets. There was, in fact, no relationship of debtor and creditor as between the Alliance Bank and their customers and, therefore, His Lordship's opinion was that the liquidaters of the Alliance Bank must pay out of the assets in their hands the full amount claimed by the Chartered Bank and the costs for the present application.

At Jain Yuvak Parishad which began its third session at Bhavnagar, on Monday, resolutions mainly dealing with communal questions were passed.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The depression over Kathiawar in conjunction with a disturbance has caused numerous dust and thunder storms over Nor-West India. The depression in the South-East Bengal has disappeared after again giving a very heavy rain in that area. The monsoon remains active in Lower Burma and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and is extending in North-East India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and South and Central Bengal, Konkan, Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Central India, East, Bombay Deccan A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, West Central Provinces.

The chief amounts:—Tavoy, Rangoon, Diamond Island, three; Bassein, Akyab, two; Bhamo, one; Cherrapunji, five; Cox's Bazaar, nine; Chittagong, seven; Commilla, five; Narayanganj, Noakhali, Barisal, three; Mymensingh, one; Veraval, five; Jubbulpore, Karwar, one and half; Ratnagiri, three; Bombay, Marmagao, Mangalore, Calicut, and Mercara, one.

Forecast:—Extension in Gujerat and Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 18th June	Totl since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 18th June. 1922	1923
Colaba (Observatory) ..	In. Ct. 1 01	In Ct. 4 53	In. Ct. 8 23	In Ct 4 99
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	1 45	5 61	5 61	4 87
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) ..	1 07	5 49	5 27	5 26
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	1 20	5 14	..	3 86

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th June, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.571 in.
Temperature of air		79.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		77.7 "
Dew point		76.7 "
Relative humidity of Air ..		90.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3	"
Minimum	77.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		S, SSW, S,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles	501	
Fall of Rain	inches	1.97
Total fall during the month ..	"	4.36
Do. Do. year ..	"	4.36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 18th	"	0.33

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in
W.	18	0 0	0 0	18	5 20	13 0
		12 14	30 5		18 25	17
Th.	19	0 11	27 11	19	6 18	14
		13 0	30 4		19 17	17 4
F.	20	1 1	27 6	20	7 5	14 1
		13 47	29 11		20 10	17 1
Sat.	21	7 51	25 11	21	46 12	17
		19 38	26 8		19 18	19 8
S.	22	2 45	26 2	22	8 42	17 3
		15 20	28 2		22 6	18 5
M.	23	3 44	25 5	23	9 36	18 8
		16 11	27 2		23 9	9 7
Tu.	24	4 39	24 9	24	10 42	19 10
		17 4	26 3			

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.21" of rain Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the southeast Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the province and the minimum in the northern districts only. The thermometer rose yesterday to 116 deg. at both Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Temperature was higher than usual except at Jhansi, where the minimum was below normal. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 116 deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind, heavily clouded over lower Sind and Jaipur and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature was higher than usual in Rajputana and uppoer Sind; night temperature was almost normal in the division. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 121 deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 4.84" of rain and Surat 0.46." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Central India West and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Indore. Maximum temperature was above normal in the above mentioned areas and at Veraval; the minimum was higher than usual at Rajkot and lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore 1.69" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was higher than usual in the east Central Provinces and at Nagpur and Hoshangabad and lower at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.01" of rain, Ratnagiri 2.61." Marmagao 1.06" and Karwar 1.30." Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Weather continued equally the whole of yesterday at Bombay and temperature attained a maximum value of 83.3 (4 below normal) and a minimum value of 78.6" (1 deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Belgaum reports 0.62" of rain and Poona 0.16." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad and Bijapur. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the former station and the minimum almost normal in the whole of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active on the west coast. A depression which moved inland into Kathiawar yesterday caused strong monsoon winds off the Konkan and Kathiawar coasts and very heavy rainfall on the south Kathiawar coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the Bombay Deccan and south Gujarat. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Kathiawar and the Central Provinces. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.89," Calicut 1.07" and Cochin 0.67." Numerous dust-storms and thunderstorms have occurred in northwest India, where temperature continued very high.

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 17th June 1924 issued from Simla.

The depression off Cox's Bazar yesterday crossed the Chittagong coast last night, and has caused very heavy rain in south-east Bengal. The monsoon is strengthening off Gujarat and a depression has appeared over south Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the east Central Provinces, Berar and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein, Diamond Island two inches; Rangoon, Akyab three; Bassein, Lashio one; Gauhati three; Dhubri four; Cox's Bazar two; Narayanganj three; Barisal seven; Chittagong, Noakhali nine; Midnapore one; Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS	Temp' in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Normal, 1st June to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan	115	81.8	..	0.30
Rawalpindi	112.6	80.6	..	0.81
Lahore	114.8	83.8	..	0.46
Hissar	114.7	81.8	0 21	0.69
Ambala	116.0	93.1	..	0.88
Delhi	112.0	87.5	..	0.86
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	114.0	83.4	..	0.58
Mainpuri	115.6	88.1	..	0.45
Jhansi	113.0	78.6	..	1.07
Cawnpore	113.6	83.4	..	1.23
Allahabad	114.1	87.5	..	1.18
SIND				
Jacobabad	120.6	84.4	..	0.06
Karachi	92.4	84.1	..	0.15
RAJPUTNA				
Ajmer	106.4	84.8	..	0.84
Jaipur	112.5	82.0	..	0.88
Kotah	107.6	83.2	..	1.29
Mount Abu	87.0	68.9	..	1.12
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj	104.0	70 3	..	0 58
Dwarka	91.4	84.5	..	0.66
Veraval	92.4	83.1	4 84	2 88
Rajkot	101.2	83.0	0 01	1.58
Bhavnagar Para	93.8	79.5	..	2.37
GUJARAT				
Surat	92.4	78.5	0 46	2.76
Ahmedabad	98.2	79 9	..	1.93
Deesa	103.6	81.8	..	0.56
CENTRAL India West				
Neemuch	100.1	79.6	..	1 33
Indore	98.7	77.9	..	3.00
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore	101.9	71.9	1 69	2.28
Saugor	103.6	75.6	..	1.03
Hoshangabad	104.4	85.0	..	2.52
Khandwa	103.2	79.7	..	2.53
Akola	109.4	79.6	..	2.84
Amraoti	99.6	79.5	..	3.49
Nagpur	101.6	84.2	..	4.51
Chanda	103	86 2	..	3.91
Raipur	99 4	84.1	..	3.80
KONKAN				
Bombay	83.5	78.6	1 01	9.16
Ratnagiri	82.4	74.8	2 61	18 51
Mormugao	82.8	76.7	1.06	19.06
Karwar	84 8	75 8	1 30	24 56
DOMBAY DECCAN				
Malegaon	93.4	77.2	..	2.96
Ahmednagar	88.4	73.4	..	3.23
Poona	85.6	73.1	0 10	2.72
Sholapur	90.2	78.8	..	4.84
Bijapur	88.4	72.6	..	3.29
Belgaum	75.4	70.6	0 62	2.98
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad	91.4	75.2	..	2.92
Nizamabad	100.4	78.6	..	24.67
(Indur)				
Hyderabad	96.1	75.0	..	22.43
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore	86 2	75.4	0 89	18.11
Calicut	88.4	75.4	1 07	6 47
Cochin	85.5	76.5	0 67	2 80
Colombo	86.0	75.5	0 02	1.26
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam	105.0	76.6	..	2 29
Bellary	93.7	75.9	..	..
Cuddapah	102 4	84.7	..	1.69
Madras	104.0	82.3	..	1.25
Bangalore	85.3	69.7	..	2.22
Combatore	86.4	72.0	..	1.10
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..
Negapatam	98.5	80.5	..	0 69

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Jutes opened steady with a large turnover in Howrah and Clive, rates of which eased off somewhat on profit taking. Hukumchand, Birla and Craig were also enquired for and a fair number of buyers were on the market for some of the higher denominations at current quotations. Later the market reacted. In coals Singaran A and B shares continued to be enquired for at last rates. Bansjorah and Union showed no change. Damagurria advanced further. In teas hardly disclosed any alterations generally and business taken all round was not immoderate. Tirrihannah, however noted a rise of over two points and Harmutty about three and a half. Rungamattee also advanced sharply to Rs. 251/8. In miscellaneous only a small business was reported. In Government securities shorts dated loans were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 68, 5 per cent bonds 1933 98, 4, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/7.

Railway:—Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 100.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/2

Jutes:—Albion 437/8, Alliance 502/8, Auckland 206, Bally 195/8, Barnagore 152, Beira dere 517, Birla 9/4, Budge Budge 425/8, Cheviot 254, Clive 35/6, Craig 6/7, Fort William 299/8, Gourepore 704, Howrah 41/8, Hukumchand ord. 10/15, Kamarhatty 533, Kanknarrah 423/8, Kelvin 785, Kinnison 910, Lansdowne 281, Naihati 379, Northbrook 53/8, Orient 195, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 55, Union 494/8, Waverley 8/8.

Coals:—Adjai 370, Bansjorah 25, Bolomporo 4/8, Damagurria 15/8, Singaran 'A' 6/2, Singaran 'B' 6/8, Union 22

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross 4/14, Marshall and Co., 4,4 Hooghli Flour 24/8, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/8, Midnapore Zemindary 105/8, Anglo Oriental Navigation 16.

Tea Companies:—Darjeeling Himalayan Tea 11, Eastern Cachar 139, East India 17/12, Hettikhira 22/8, Kalajhera 750, Loobah fully paid 13/12, Pussimbing 15/44, Rajnagar 331, Serajuli 38/12, Telapara 355, Tezpore 10/2, Tirrihannah 27/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfers one shilling five pence and demand bills one shilling five and one-thirty-second pence.

TACKLING BEGGAR PROBLEM.

MADRAS CORPORATION'S MOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 17.

With the object of gauging public opinion as to the best means of dealing with the beggar problem in Madras, a Committee of Councillors of the Madras Corporation has framed a questionnaire and forwarded it to a number of prominent people and public institutions in the city. The first part of the questionnaire relates to religious mendicants, such as Sadhus and Bairagis, while the second relates to Muslim Fakirs. It asks whether religious mendicants are under the religious and moral control of the heads of their denominations and if so the extent of the control, also whether professional beggary is sanctioned by the canons of the religion professed or followed by the respective denominational religious mendicants. An enquiry is made as to whether, if this is not the case, it will be regarded as an act of encroachment on religion if such mendicants are brought under legislative control. It is suggested that Sadhus and others belonging to any particular denomination should be granted a license or certificate countersigned, if necessary by a town or village officer and that the holders of such a certificate or licenses should be recognised as real Sadhus and allowed to follow their profession of begging unmolested, while all others not possessing such licenses or certificates should be treated as ordinary beggars and brought under the control of the Police and Magistracy. The Committee also wishes to know whether Samajams would co-operate by confining their charity to recognised Sadhus. As regards physically unfit beggars, it is asked if it would be possible for heads of denominations and their respective laity to co-operate with the authorities in the maintenance of homes and asylums. With regard to Mahomedan Fakirs it is asked whether there would be any objection if the Government or the Corporation arranged to house and feed such of them as are displaced and to provide a work-house for the able-bodied.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR LADY DOCTORS.

POSTS IN INDIAN WOMEN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The Council of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund states that a scholarship of £200 tenable for 1 year for post-graduate study in medicine in the United Kingdom is offered to women graduates of Indian Universities, preference will be given to those with some hospital experience.

WOMEN MEDICAL SERVICE.

First class medical women who hold degrees or qualifications registrable under the General Medical Council are required in the Women Medical Service in India. The Selection Committee will consider all applications early in July. A personal interview will be required of the selected candidates. On appointment as officers of the Service they will be required to serve in any part of India and will be on probation for at least one year.

BABBAR AKALI CONSPIRACY CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

At the resumed hearing of the Babbar Akali conspiracy case to-day, approver No. 4 concluded his evidence after four days' examination-in-chief. Cross-examined by Mr. L. Raghunathsahai he denied having said before the Committing Magistrate that he knew the Sub-Inspector of Police of Gharyal. He admitted that the police threatened him at Gharyal to get him to tell the truth about the murder of Subedar Gainda Singh and he said they stated that otherwise he would be imprisoned. He did not remember the month in which he joined the Babbar Akali Jatha and went to Gurukabagh. He took three days to narrate the whole story to the police. From Jullundur all the approvers were taken together to Lahore where witness with three other approvers were taken together to Lahore where witness with three other approvers was confined in the District Court Jail for about two months. After that he was removed to various other jails.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor he stated there was no consultation among the approvers when they were kept in different jails. He was not beaten by the police at Gharyal. He was disgusted with the Babbar Akalis owing to their misbehaviour.

The Court then adjourned.

ARRESTS OF WOMEN AT SERAMPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SERAMPORE, June 17.

In connection with disturbances at Serampore on Tuesday last when Swami Sacchinand was being taken to Hoogly jail, 26 women and 4 men have been arrested.

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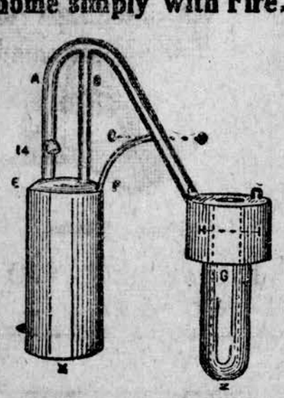

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LAND-LORDS AND TENANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In spite of the loud and vehement protestation of Messrs. Dhabholkar and Co., even the much abused bureaucracy realised the hardships of the poor and middle classes and forged for their relief the Bombay Rent Act. It is a fact that the act has done much good to the poor and the forlorn and not even the non-cooperating demogogue will grudge this recognition. It is true more houses have now come into existence through the exertions of the Bombay Development Department and the interested enthusiasm of the landlords. But the D. D. houses are out of our present consideration, being unfit for human habitation and unsought for even by the poorest of the poor, and the supply of the landlords is far below the demand. Thus the tention is still there, and the crisis is not yet over. The actual working of the Rent Act of late has not only justified its existence on the Statute Book, but has even made out a strong case for a radical alteration of the Act in favour of the tenants. It is true that the very mention of a proposal in a recent Corporation meeting to retain the Rent Act for some lime longer, upset the bequilirium of Mr. Dhabholkar and a few others of his ilk who instantly began to weep and waid and beat their breasts saying thau the proposal constituted a conspiracy to substitute landlords for oxen in a slaughter house.

It will certainly be no news to hear that in spite of the existence of the Rent Act, the rents charged for the houses are so high, that it is practically running the poor and the middle classes and projecting the shadow its vengeance into the future, so as to affect even their progmenies. For, who is so dead as not to be able to appreciate the life and death struggle which the poor are waging against the monsters of starvation and want after paying off rupees 20 to 40 from their monthly earnings of rupees 50 to 100? Is this anything short of an ordeal which the poor are being forced by circumstances to pass through? Is it normal to see a man earning Rs. 50 pay Rs. 20 as rent and with the rest support a wife and one or two children besides? And yet this is what is actually happening at very tip of our noses. Those who are silent spectators today are in fact so many witnesses and will have to answer before their Lord ere long.

The present scale of rent fixed for houses is abnormal and beyond the means of the poor to pay. And yet it is the Law which has now fixed the rents—the Law which is an Ass, the Law which takes into consideration only the capitalised investment as presented before it by the landlords, the Law which forgets to consider the capacity of the probable tenant of a house to pay the rent so fixed! And over and above this, the exaggerated estimates presented by the landlords for fixing the rents, which is done partly out of greed and partly for purposes of insurance, which is an "open secret"!

Mr. Landlord approaches a Mr. Justice, clothed in brief authority and petitions to him to issue a distress warrant on his behalf, because forsooth, Mr. Tenant has not paid his rent. Mr. Justice asked for the certificate fixing the rent for the house, which Mr. Landlord immediately produces. It is then short work swiftly done. Mr. Landlord, carries with him one or two myrmydons of Law, tresspasses into Mr. Tenant's House or breaks open its lock, carried off Rs. 200 worth of property for a Rs. 50 rent, sent it by auction for anything not less thau his due and remains content. Mr. Tenant knows nothing of this, till he actually sees the upholders of Law with a distress warrant entering his house, and the Law, which has already become an Ass does not care to acquaint or admonish him beforehand. Will it not be equitable before Mr. Justice issues any distress warrant if he summons Mr. Tenant to Court asking him to show cause why a distress warrant need not be issued?

May we not then hope that those who have eyes and ears, and who are not unwilling to see and hear, will, instead of being silent witnesses to the persecution of the poor, do something solid and substantial to relieve the distress of the needy and thus earn something to bear them witness in the hereafter?—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

STUDENTS AND MEDICAL PROFESSION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to give me some space in your valuable columns.

The first year examinations in Arts are all over and the successful candidates must have been racking their brains over the selection of a suitable career as their future profession. A good many of them must have turned their attention to Medicine, believing it to be a source of wealth and position.

To those who may have thought of the medical profession purely from humanitarian point of view and solely with the object of devoting their lives to the service of the weak, unhealthy and diseased section of humanity I have nothing but admiration and good wishes in their laudable work. But to those who seek it as a means of providing them a pompous living, I made bold to advise them to give it up and seek some other career.

Let it not be understood that I am writing this with the object of avoiding competition, but my sole aim in penning these few lines is to save the student world from drifting into the wrong channel mostly from inexperience and mistaken notions. Very many medical men already in practice in Bombay find it hard to get a decent living; and the heavy influx of new recruits every six months into the army of medical men in the city only adds to the already serious congestion, which is mainly responsible for this "depression." Unfortunately, the medical graduates have no other avenues of service except their own profession, unlike Arts or Law graduates, who can be serviceable in other capacities.

Besides, there is a growing feeling for free medical aid, which is taking deeper roots in the minds of the people every day. Medical men and charity, they contend, should be inseparable. That sounds very high indeed, but the interests of the medical men are never seriously considered by these people. To them doctors are merely "servants of society" and should drudge from morning till night all the year round without a single holiday and on a bare pittance just sufficient to keep them going.

This being the state of affairs in the medical profession at present, it is my humble and sincere advice to intending students to think ten times over, before plunging into a career which promises at present nothing but misery all round.

The above remarks do not apply to women candidates, for whom the profession has still much to offer especially outside the Bombay Presidency.—Yours, etc.,

D. A. DASTOOR.
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Strengthens

And supports Mother, replacing the waste which occurs. Most mothers are well acquainted with the wonderful properties of Lactagol in providing a plentiful supply of nourishing milk sufficient to provide for all baby's needs, and a trial will at once convince all who are not.

Of Chemists Everywhere.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

According to statistics collected by the International Labor Office, the general movement of prices during the first part of the year showed no feature of special interest. The upward tendency or that of continued stabilization noted previously continued in most countries, Italy being the only one for which the index number of wholesale prices showed a fall during January as compared with December, 1923. In France and Belgium a substantial increase of prices occurred on account of the depreciation of their currencies. The cost of living and retail prices, like wholesale prices, showed a further increase in most countries. In Hungary the cost of living is rising more rapidly every month, thus reflecting within the country the heavy fall in the external purchasing power of the Hungarian crown in recent months. In Germany the downward movement of the cost of living and retail prices which has been in progress since the end of November seems to have come to a stop for the present in the middle of February, the figures for the last two weeks of that month showing again a slight rise. Comparing the cost of living index number for the last week of November 1923, and for that ending February 18, 1924, a diminution of over 32 per cent. is apparent in Germany.

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THE HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is beyond all doubts and admitted on all hands that the Hindu Mahomedan disunion has, at present, become a great hindrance in the way of the attainment of self-government. At the same time it is a bare fact that the disunion has originated in the Punjab, and is spreading out of it into the other Provinces of the country. But the great increase in the water rates in the Punjab has produced a great chance for the Hindu-Sikh-Mahomedan unity in the Province. It is natural that a common trouble unites the sufferers together to remove it.

Now it is very necessary for all the Hindu, Sikh, and Mahomedan Zamindars of the Punjab to make a united effort to avert this common calamity, else they will have to suffer for ever under this great burden so badly that their lives shall become quite miserable. They have accordingly begun to make protest against this step of the Government in large gatherings. On the 7th instant a successful large meeting attended by above five thousand men of all the three commmunities was held at Lyallpore for this purpose, and it is expected that many such meetings shall be held in other parts of the Province also.

It is a great opportunity for the Congress leaders of the position of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Ali Brothers to make a tour in the Punjab and lecture at such gatherings. In this way they shall, firstly, win the sympathy of the Zamindars of the Punjab for the Congress. Secondly, they will be able to use the unity of the Hindu, Sikh, and Mahomedan Zamindars in their efforts to avert this common calamity in removing all the disunion in the Punjab. Thirdly, they will make clear the position of the Congress leaders who stood in the way of the Government in increasing the Salt Tax that they did not mean to increase the water rates in the Punjab instead. Because in order to make the Punjab Zamindars disgusted with the Congress leaders, efforts are being made to spread mischievous rumours among them. A few speeches were made at the Lyallpore meeting expressing such views, although they did not produce a deep effect upon the mind of the audience.

It is strongly hoped that the Congress leaders will not miss this god-sent opportunity.—Yours etc.,

HARCHANDSINGH,
M. L. C.

Lyallpore, June 14.

CHOWPATTY BENCHES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Chowpatty Sea-face is one of the few places to which the public resort for recreation. It is, therefore, an unfortunate fact that a considerable number of benches there are sorely in need of repairs. If those concerned will look into the matter, they will be rendering a service to the public.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. DESAI.

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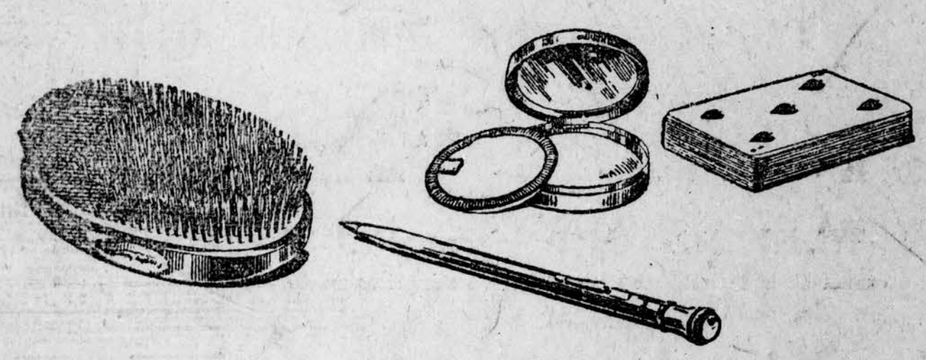

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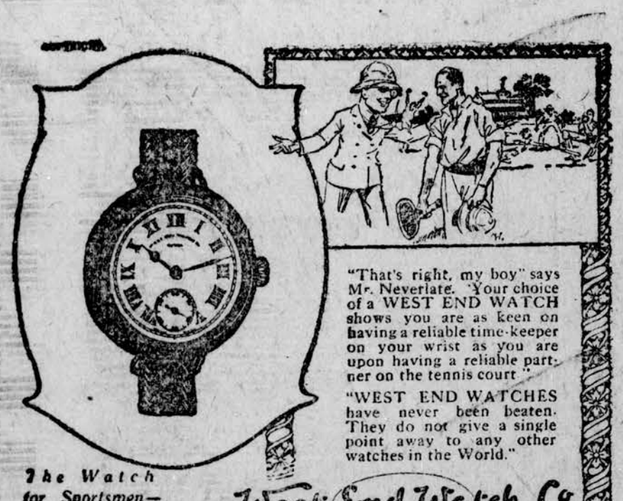

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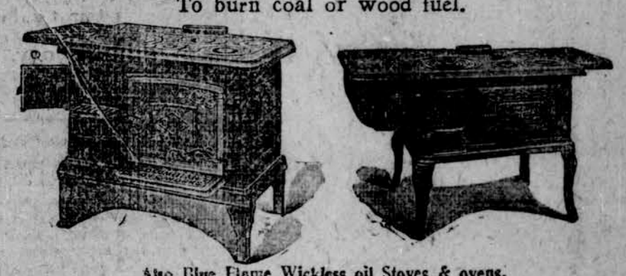

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

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